

Nero Gallicanus:
OR, THE TRUE
POURTRAICTURE
OF
LEWIS XIV.

Wherein the Present War with *France*
is justified, from the necessity of reducing that
Most CHRISTIAN KING to a more
CHRISTIAN TEMPER.

Galli, ubi solitudinem fecerunt, pacem appellant. Tacitus.



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Verro Gallianus:

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CHRISTIAN TEMPLE
MON. CHRISTIAN KING to a more
is pointed from the position of looking out
In honor the Prophet. War with Israel

SECRET and its contents are not to be disclosed to the public



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Nero Gallicanus,

OR THE

TRUE POURTRAICTURE

OF

Lewis the XIV.

THere is no man Professing the Religion of *Christianity*, that can put a greater Scorn upon Heaven, or give a greater Testimony to the World of the slight opinion he has of the Trinity, which he pretendedly adores, than by assuming the Title of *Most Christian*, yet in all his Actions abjuring, and violating not only the Fundamental Precepts of Christian Religion, but even of Common Humanity and Morality. They are worse than Devils, who pretending to own the Sacred *Trinity*, leave nothing undone in opposition to God and Nature. A great part of the *Mythologie* of the Heathens, is but a Description of the *Most Christian King*; under the Fables of *Typhon*, and the Gyants, warring against Heaven, setting forth his exorbitant Ambition, his contempt of all Religion and Justice, and accounting nothing Sacred, nothing Honest, nothing Vertuous but his own Lawless Will and Pleasure: Under the Fable of *Diomed*, his inhuman Cruelty and Tyranny: Under the Fable of those *Monsters*, breathing out continual Fire, and consuming whole Regions and Countries with the flames that issued from their

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prodigious

prodigious Jaws, his Depopulations and Devastations of Countries, his reducing whole Cities to Ashes, and exterminating Millions of poor People from their Rights and Possessions, without provocation given, on purpose to satisfy his insatiate Ambition. These were those Monsters of old, so much resembling the Most *Christian*, *Lewis* the XIV. which by the Ancients were look'd upon as the Nuisances of the Earth; and for the subduing of which, so many Heroes were translated to the Stars, and so rewarded with Immortal Renown: A fair encouragement for the Heroes of this Age, of whom there are several that equal in Prowess and Conduct even *Hercules* himself, to sweep from the face of the Earth this enemy of Mankind, this common disturber of the Peace and Tranquillity of Christendom, this contradiction in Nature, the Most *Christian* Prosecutor of Christians, and the grand Actor of Impiety, Cruelty, Oppression, and Tyranny, upon the Stage of the World. When the Prophet cut *Agag* to pieces before the Lord in *Gilgal*, the sentence was very short which he pronounced upon the *Amalekite* Prince, but very comprehensive: *As thy Sword has made Women Childless, so shall thy Mother be Childless among Women.* Had the same Justice then been retaliated upon the Most *Christian King*, into how many bits would the Prophet's Indignation have minced him! But though the Prophet be in Heaven, who knows but the same Vengeance is now Prosecuting the Most *Christian King* by other Hands, since his Most *Antichristian* Sword, has not only made so many Mothers Childless, but so many Children Motherless. And that which heightens the Irreligion of all his un sanctified Actions is this; that Unmolested, Unprovok'd, by Fraud and Surprize he despoil'd his Neighbour Princes of their long enjoy'd Possessions, Sack'd their Cities, Plunder'd and Murder'd their Subjects under the pretence of Airy Claims and Titles, merely to satisfy the insatiate Appetite of his Ambition, and engross the Universal Monarchy of *Europe* to himself. War, it is confess'd, has it's Justifications, but they must be bounded within the Limits of Justice and Moderation; which if a Prince provoked and affronted,

affronted to the detriment of Himself and People pursues, and then he comes the Victor, his extent of Dominion may be envied, but never condemned.

On the other side if a Prince will be picking needles and fictitious Quarrels with his Nighbours, and be trampling, without the least disturbance or provocation given over, the Ruins of the Cities and Countries of his fellow Christians, merely to propagate Ambitious Empire, he becomes the *Esaü* of the World, and while his hand is against all Men, if all men's hands are against him, it is no more than what the Laws of God and Nature justifie, upon the account of Self-defence and Preservation. And indeed there are few men that would not think, but that so fair and lovely a Portion of the Earth were enough to suffice any reasonable Prince, and that it were a labour sufficiently toilsome for a Sovereign Monarch, though never so wise and dexterous, to sustain the ponderous Government of so Populous a Nation, without desiring to heap more weight upon his shoulders; unless we could be induc'd to believe it the extreme Charity of the Most *Christian* of Kings, out of his extraordinary pity of so many Nations of *Europe* under the mis-government of other Princes, to reduce them all under his more Provident, more Easie, and more Equitable Dominion. But to that we can give no credit; when we find his own People so miserably Harras'd, Ranlack'd, and Oppressed, that the whole Nation seems to Toil, Moil, Plough, Sow, Plant, and Trade for the benefit of one particular person; where such is the deplorable Condition of the People, as would require a Pen of Iron dipt in tears of Bloud to describe it: Where a People naturally Active, Laborious, Sober, Industrious, inhabiting a Country fertile in Corn, in Wine, in Sheep, in Pasturage, in Oil, in Salt, and all sorts of Fruits; a Country water'd with many large Rivers, having the Ocean to the North, and West, and to the South, the *Mediterranean* Sea; as if Nature, not content to have stor'd her with her own proper Products, would furnish her with all that Foreigners could afford her; where the People, I say, in the midst of such a Land, abounding with Milk and Honey, live in Cottages

tages of Straw, reduced to uttermost Beggary; where the poor Husband-man, after he has till'd and sow'd his Lands, when Harvest is over, has nothing but Rye, Barley, and Chestnuts to eat, and for his drink nothing but water squeez'd through the Lees of the Grapes, after the Wine is all prest out: For that the Collectors of the King's Duties carry away his Wheat, his Wine and Oil, leaving him hardly where withall to sow next year, and pay his Tithes. Besides that, the whole Country is charg'd with Duties of Exportation and Importation, together with excessive Customs and Imposts; and to consume what the Toll-gathers leave, the Soldiers run from Province to Province, to complete the miseries of the poor People.

Since then the Most *Christian King* has so little *Christian* kindness for his own Subjects, it cannot be out of Charity that he seeks the Absolute Monarchy of *Europe*; but out of an insatiable desire to enrich himself with the spoils of all *Europe*, and to reduce the Subjects of other Princes, whose happiness he envies, under the same Bondage of his Arbitrary Will and Pleasure, that his own Subjects groan under. And in this eager chase of Universal Monarchy, such is the Rage of his Ambition to kill and take possession, that under the pretence of a Holy War to destroy *Hereticks*, he spares none, neither Priests nor Ministers, dissolves Religious Societies as well as Reformed Churches, demolishes Monasteries, as well as Temples, and draws his Sword against the *Papists* with the same violence, as against the followers of *Calvin*; seeking after a Most *Christian* manner to establish his Will and Pleasure at any rate whatever; and not caring what Laws of Religion, Morality, and common Humanity he violates, to have the Lives, Estates, and Consciences of all the World at his Command.

This same Leprosie of Universal Dominion had long ago infected the *French Monarchs*, more especially *Francis* the I. who strongly stood in Competition for the Empire with *Charles* the V. and had engag'd several of the Electors on his side; but was frustrated in his expectations. Which so incen-

sed.

fed him, that he proclaim'd War againſt the new made Emperour, in hopes to gain by force of Armes, what he could not gain by fair Means. And to facilitate his enterprize, was the firſt that taught the *French* the Moſt *Chriſtain* Trick of Leaguings with the *Turks*, to the ruine of *Chriſtendom*. Which prospered with him accordingly; for notwithstanding the aſſiſtance that *Solyman* the Magnificent gave him by two Invaſions of *Hungary*, and ſitting down before *Vienna*, his Wings were clipp'd by the Emperour *Charles* the V. by whom he was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia*, and carried Priſoner into *Spain*.

His Son *Henry* the II. purſu'd his Father's ſteps with much more Trechery, and for the time had better Luck, as having defeated *Charles* the V. in the Battel of *Renty*: But in the highth of his Succeſſes was accidentally kill'd with the Splinter of a Lance, as he was tilting with the Earl of *Mongomery* in a Turnament at the Nuptials of the Duke of *Savoy* with his Siſter.

Henry the IV. is ſaid to have had the ſame deſign; to which end a little before he was ſtabb'd by *Ravillac*, he had rais'd an Army of Threeſcore and Ten Thouſand Men. Though others ſay, it was not ſo much to attain the Imperial Diadem, as it was to fetch back the Princeſs of *Conde* from *Bruffells*, whither the Prince her Husband had ſent her, to free her from the King's Amorous Paſſion, and himſelf from Diſ-honour.

The greateſt part of *Lewis* the XIII's Reign was much diſquieted by inteſtine Broiles, and Civil Diſſentions, during the continuance of which the Houſe of *Austria* was near bringing all *Germany* under their Subjection, and after the Battel of *Prague*, through the remiſſneſs of King *James*, ſtood very fair for the Univerſal Empire. But then *France* having at laſt quieted all her domeſtick Diſturbances, under pretence of oppoſing the *Austrian* Family, while ſhe was courted by ſeveral Princes to Aſſiſt and Protect them againſt the Emperour, vaſtly encreaſed her own Power, and enlarged her Dominions by the Conqueſt of new Provinces, and the Acquiſition of ſeveral
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considerable Town in *Italy, Spain, Germany, and the Spanish Netherlands*; which raising new Jealousies among her own Allies, occasioned the Peace of *Münster*, to prevent the farther Progress of her Arms.

Hence it is apparent that the *French Kings*, for several Ages, have still, out of a restless and ambitious humour, been endeavouring to get ground upon their Neighbours, and to enlarge their own Dominions, always have been laying hold of all opportunities to disturb Mankind; never being able to set bounds to their Ambition: And therefore that it ever was, and ever will be the true Interest of *Europe* to oppose the *French* designs; or if there be any occasion at any time to make use of their assistance, not to accept of it any longer, than the publick benefit requires it, nor to suffer them to proceed when once the Danger is over, as was practis'd by the Peace of *Passau*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* and that of *Münster*, by both which the *French* were stopp'd in their full Career by their own Allies, though they still came off with advantage.

For there is nothing more certain, than that *France* can never grow great, but by usurping upon her Neighbours, as of late through the impolitick kindnesses of the two last Reigns she has done to the purpose; wherein she fails not to use Address and Policy by another name, called *Fas* and *Nefas*, to attain her ends: And thus it was that *Henry the III. of France*, under the pretence of sending succours to the Protestants of *Germany*, took *Mentz*. In short, he sent away the Constable *Montmorancy*, with forty thousand Men, in shew to that intent; and to that purpose desired free passage for his Men through *Mentz*, which at that time was for the most part of the same Religion with those in *Germany*; and therefore in no good Correspondence with the Emperour. They joyfully agreed to the Kings demand, and as a Testimony of their good will; they set up Tables in the streets, furnish'd with Victuals and Drink, for the refreshment of the Soldiers in their March, with many other great marks of Friendship and Rejoycing: But their Joy was soon chang'd into Tears, for so soon as the Constable (who was receiv'd by the Magistrate

strate with all the Testimonies of respect and kindness imaginable, was enter'd into the City; he feigned himself to be seiz'd with a fit of the Gout, and to be tormented with excessive Pains, insomuch that he declared his desire to make his last Will, not knowing what might befall him in the War, which he was about to undertake; and therefore desir'd all the Magistrates of the City to be present as witnesses. But before this he had given Order to two of his principal Commanders, one to seize the Gate at which the Soldiers march'd in, and the other to take possession of the Gate, through which the Soldiers march'd out: The first was also to cause that part of the Army that was not enter'd to advance, and the second was to call back those that were already march'd out. And then it was that the Constable seeing all the Magistracy and principall Gentry of the City standing about his Bed-side in expectation of his Orders, started on a sudden from his pretended Bed of Pain, like an enraged Lyon, and stabb'd the Mayor of the Town with his Dagger to the Heart; upon which signal given, his Guards entered the Chamber and assassinated all the Nobility, and at the same time the Soldiers ran through the streets, crying out, *The City is taken.* And thus was *Mentz* immediately secur'd, plunder'd, and subjected under the Bloody Dominion of the *French King*, and of an *Ally*, which it was before, become an enslaved Village. And this was one of the Conquests of *Henry the III.*

In like manner *Lewis the XIII.* Sir-named the *Just*, with the Title of most *Christian* to boot, not knowing how to make himself Master of *Lorrain*, by the advice of Cardinal *Richlieu*, that blessed Saint, came to *Lyons* with an Army. Of this the *Cardinal* sent *Charles Duke of Lorrain* notice, and word withall, that it would be requisite for him to wait upon the King to tender him his respects, and to assure him by word of Mouth of his good Intentions towards his Royal Person. Accordingly the Duke, not dreaming of any thing, went to salute his Majesty, whom he found at the Head of his Army. But when he had perform'd his Complements, and thought to have returned home again, he found himself in the *Lyon's Den*,

Den, being arrested under pretence of some old differences. But then his *Eminency* stept in under the disguise of an Intercessor, and pretending to make his peace, undertook to procure his Liberty, upon the surrender of *Nants*, the chief City and Key of his *Dutchy*; which for the sake of his Liberty the Duke was forc'd to doe and so the King enter'd with his Army like a Conqueror. And thus the World may see the real Honesty and Integrity of *France*, under *Henry* the III. and *Lewis* the *Just*; and that she is *semper eadem*, without any alteration, you shall find by the sequel of this short Discourse.

To *Lewis* the XIII. succeeded the Most *Christian* (as he styles himself) *Lewis* the XIV. in his Minority, under the Tuition and Counsels of Cardinal *Mazarine*, the true Disciple of Cardinal *Richlieu*, both Men in Holy Orders, and pretendedly devoted to the Service of God; but in the whole practice of their Lives abandon'd to the Finesses, and most Infernal part of State Politicks; who forsaking the paths of Vertue, and Sincerity, and wholly neglecting the Divine Precepts of Justice, and Plain-dealing, set them by their Great Lord and Master Christ, whose Ministers in an high Station they pretended to be, apply'd their whole Studies to advance the Reign of Rapine and Injustice, and to let loose all the Powers of Wickedness and Mischief upon the Earth. And as for *Mazarine*, having so fertile a *Genius* to manure, as that of *Lewis* the XIV. it was no wonder he became so prompt a Pupil, and so great a Proficient in all the *Super-Machiavillian* Doctrines, which his *Eminency* had infus'd into his Most *Christian* Mind. So that he had no sooner put on the Robes of Manhood, but he began to act the young *Nimrod*, to hunt after the name of *Great*, and as if already he had had the promise of the Grand Tempter of all, *These will I give thee*, for falling down and worshipping. to believe all *Europe* his own by right of infernal Contract; he seem'd to scorn the petty name of King, while nothing would serve his Mind, but the more lofty Title of *Sultan* of the fourth part of the World.

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True it is, that notwithstanding the Convulsions that threatned his Kingdom during his Minority, yet *Mazarine* having by a Conjunction with *Cromwell*, surmounted all those difficulties, much increased his Power, and enlarged his Conquests by new Acquisitions: (For *Cromwell*, whom for his pains *Mazarine* was wont to call a *Fortunate Fool*,) gaping after the Golden Mines of *Peru*, to supply his empty Coffers, contrary to all the Rules of *English* Policy, was altogether for pulling down the distant Monarchy of *Spain*, and advancing the neighbouring power of *France*. *Mazarine* had the length of his Foot; and therefore resolv'd to make the best of him, by pampering up his Gold craving humour, and fostering his Animosities against the *Spaniard*. And so cunning was *Mazarine*, that he granted the heedless Usurper whatever he demanded, considering that when *Cromwell* had assisted him to doe his work, in bringing under the House of *Austria*, and by that means casting the Balance of *Europe* on the *French* side, he should afterwards have leisure enough to recover what he had seem'd to part with; which was afterwards too unhappily verified by the easie regaining of *Dunkirk*. Thus *Cromwell* being the first that rais'd the *Grandeur* of the *French*, to which he contributed not a little by the War which he made at the time with *Spain*; the two Princes that succeeded him, were so wheedled and bewitched by the *French* Kings specious pretences and fair Promises, that they did, tho undesignedly too much assist, him to get up to the Pinicle of Universal Dominion; as if this Most *Christian* King had made use of Charms and Philters to fascinate their Eyes and Ears, neither to see themselves so often abus'd, nor to hear the advices of their most faithfull Counsellours.

How happy was the King of *England*, at his first Restauration, belov'd by his People, ador'd by his Parliament, and in perfect Union with his Nighbours the *Dutch*! What might not those two Potentates in close Confederacy have done? *France* trembled at the thoughts of it, and despair'd of gras-

ping Universal Empire, unless she could divide this solid opposition, so pernicious to her soaring Projects.

The *French* King well understood that the King of *England*, would he but put himself to the trouble of knowing his own strength, and making a true use of it, was in a condition not only to mediate, but to force a Peace among all the Potentates of *Europe*. For by a strict Union with the *Hollanders* he was absolute Master of the whole *Ocean*, and consequently of the Riches of the World; insomuch that the Mines of *America*, were not safe to the King of *Spain* but by his Permission; and by sending to the weaker side the assistance of his Land Forces, formidable as well for their Courage as their Discipline, he was able to have turn'd the scales of Victory which way soe'er he pleas'd. Now then in regard that by the common Rules of Policy and Fore-sight, the *French* King could not but be well assur'd that whatsoever Princes he assail'd, the other would be as certain in the weakness of his Condition, to have recourse to the two Grand Fortresses of *Europe*, Potent at Sea, and no less powerfull by Land, to prevent the Ravage of his Territories; whether the Dictates of *Achitophelism*, and *Matchavillinism*, might not in some measure justify the most *Christian* King, in pursuing the best Methods he could, to separate such a Conjunction, so prejudicial to his aspiring Ambition and Self-interest, may not be so much, perhaps the Question; but whether he is not to be look'd upon, as the worst of the whole Race of *Cain*, and as a Mischief, and Pest which all Mankind ought to eschew; who, besides the most unchristianlike ways by which he sought to subdue his Enemies, treated his most faithfull Friends and Allies with that Infidelity, that Treachery, that base and scornfull Ingratitude as he did the King of *England*. By which it was plain, that all the Kindnesses and Remuneration which the Most *Christian Lewis* intended the King of *England* for all his Services, was only that he should have been the last, that for all his Services and Assistences given to the *French* Crown, to the over-sight of his own Interest, and his Peoples.

Peoples welfare, should have been rewarded with Invasion and Conquest.

To make this Separation therefore between *England* and *Holland*, the most subtle *Mercuries* of *France* were sent abroad with their Silver Wands, to lull the British *Argos* asleep, and prevent his watching over the *Hesperian* Garden of *European* Liberty; or rather with a deeper Intoxication of *Aurum Potabile* Draughts, to allure his Ministers into a downright Falsification of their Trusts. Nor was it possible for all of them to escape, being beset with or to resist those Golden Temptations; but, like People that must go through with what they have taken money to perform, presently several artificial insinuations of Injuries receiv'd from the *Dutch*, as to *Amboyne*, and the Fishery, were whisper'd about in *England*, while at the same time the freedom of the Sea, and the preservation of *Trade*, were with the same subtilty to be disputed in *Holland*, on purpose to exasperate the jealousy of those People. Things that might so easily have been adjusted where there had been the least Condescensions to Reason, that it was undoubtedly above the reach of most Mens understanding, that the Policy of Great Britain should prefer a trivial Quarrel about *Sprats* and *Herrings*, (for the business of *Amboyne* had been compounded long before,) above the common safety of three Nations, and that a Protestant Kingdom, without being constrained thereto by some unavoidable necessity, should ever fight with so much Rage and Fierceness for the Destruction of the Protestant Interest: Or that *English* Counsellors should advise their Prince to run the Fortune of a *French* King, without any rational Prospect of Advantage to himself. But it was plain that the Most *Christian* King was then laying his most *Unchristian* Trains for the Destruction of *England*; and as palpable it was, that the *Dutch* War was design'd by the *French* to ruine the naval strength of both Nations, and thereby to break the Balance of *Europe*. It was a Mystery beyond unfolding, that the Chief Ministers of *England* should take such strange Measures, so to mislead their Sovereign, that in order to the making good

his Title to the Kingdom of *France*, he should enable the *French* King to invade all Christendom, and to extend his Empire beyond all bounds; or that to secure to himself and his People the Sovereignty of the Seas, he should with so much industry endeavour to force all the *Dutch* Ships, with all their Naval Power, into the Arms of the *French*, and rejoyce at their Victories as if by Conquering the Land, the *French* did not at the same time become Masters of the Havens, Rivers, and Fleets of the *Dutch*. And yet such was the vast Predominancy which *French* Treason, and the hidden Conspiracies of *French* Counsels had over these great Politicians, and the Ascendent which they had over the King of *England*, that he was so kind to the *French* King, for setting him together by the ears with the *Dutch*, that he sent him his Vice Admirals, and other Sea Officers, to encourage and promote the setting out of his Fleets, and in pity of their want of experience in Sea Affairs, took his raw Seamen by the hand, train'd them up in his own Fleets, among the best of his Seamen, and taught them that skill which the *English* had been many Ages a learning; and all this in hopes to enable the *French* King to assist him in beating his best and most secure friends; wherein the *French*, according to their wonted Treachery, fail'd him too, when they were put to the Tryall.

All the World would have thought the King should not have so soon forgot the *Punic* Faith of *France* in their kindness to his Person, while he was abroad in Exile among them; or if then they might pretend the Interest of their Kingdom, and palliate their faithless and inhumane Dealing with him by necessity of Self preservation; yet no such necessity constrain'd him to forget the *French* King's opposing his Restauration with so much violence as he did; and his Caballing with his greatest enemies to keep him out of his Kingdom, more especially since he was then so sensible of it, when it was recent in his Memory; that upon his coming into *England*, he commanded away Monsieur *Bourdeaux*, the *French* Ambassadour, and would not suffer him to come into his presence.

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But the Most *Christian* King knew full well how to work himself again into the King of *England*'s favour, and at length by throwing a *French Dalilah* into his embraces, quite cut off the Locks of the *British* Sampson. All on a sudden *France* seem'd to be remov'd into *England*; nothing but *French* Baubles and Gugaws pleased our *English* Gentry: A *French* Faction prevailing at Court, *French* Mountebanks for Physicians, *French* Fashions, *French* Hats, *French* Lackeys, *French* Fidlers, *French* Dancing-Masters, *French* Tooth-Drawers, *French* Barbers, *French* Air in our very looks, *French* Legs, *French* Compliments, *French* Grimaces, and *French* Debauchery, to fit us for *French* Slavery: And had the *French* Disease been then unknown in *England*, 'tis to be questioned whither it would not have been entertained with as general a Consent as the *Sichemites* submitted to the Pain of Circumcision, though to the hazard of being all destroy'd by the *French* *Simeon* and *Levi*, while fore and driveling under the Distemper. Nor is it to be doubted but the *French* Christianity would have as easily made tryall of such a Design as they did of the rest of their Tricks, had they thought it would have taken effect.

It is well known, that before the first *Dutch* War was entred into, the King of *England* sought to make Alliances with *France* and *Spain*, but the *Spaniards* were so Cock-sure of the *French* Promises, that they would not make any Approaches to Friendship with *England*, without the giving up of *Dunkirk*, *Tangier*, and *Jamaica*.

As for the *French*, a Project of a Treaty was offer'd them, and promoted with all earnestness by the Lord *H—s* at *Paris*, but it was plainly discern'd that the principal designs of the Most *Christian* King was only to draw the King of *England* into such an Alliance, as might advance his design upon *Spain*; and therefore so soon as he had set the *Dutch* and us together by the Ears, and saw that thereby the Balance of *Europe* was broken, he no longer minded Alliance with *England*: But after many Proposals of Leagues, and many Arts used to lighten the jealousies between Us and the *Hollanders*;

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he at last sided with the *Dutch*, though to so little purpose, that his Intentions plainly appeared to be no other, than to see the two most Potent Obstacles of his Ambition destroy one another, to the end he might with less Opposition invade his Neighbours, and increase his own Naval Strength. Nay, the Juggle went much farther, for that in the heat of all the War, he still kept Negotiations on Foot, and made overtures and proposals of Peace, by means of the Queen-Mother, whom in the end he so far, and so treacherously deluded, as to ascertain her; and by her means to assure the King of *England* her Son, that the *Dutch* would not set out any Fleet the ensuing Summer, and yet underhand press'd the *Dutch* with all the Vigor and Importunity imaginable to fit out their Men of War again, with a promise, rather than fail, that he would joyn his Fleet with theirs against the *English*. Now it was upon a Supposal that the Most *Christian* King was at that time a good Christian and true to his Word, in pursuing his pretended Proposals of Peace; and upon that faithless *French* Paroll it was, that the King of *England* put forth no Fleet to Sea that Year, upon which followed that Fatal surprize of our Ships at *Chatham*; then which a greater Dis-honour never happened to the Nation since the memory of History. But at last, as we had been oblig'd to the Craft and Treachery for the War and the Shame we received by it, so we were glad to receive the Peace that ensued from his favour; which was concluded at *Breda* between *England*, *France*, and *Holland*.

By this Treaty of *Breda*, the *French* were oblig'd to restore *St. Christophers* to the *English* in the same manner and form as is exprest in the Articles; but instead of performing their Engagement according to the true intent and literal meaning of the Articles, they from time to time upon several unjust and frivolous Pretences, deluded and delay'd the *English* Commissioners that were sent to take Possession of it; till finding there was a necessity to comply with us in so small a matter, while we were preparing to venture a second quarrel in their behalf, it was at last surrendred, after four year's baffling, to Sir *Charles Wheeler*. However to shew the perfidiousness of

of *French* dealing, before they deliver'd it they destroyed all the Plantations, laid the whole Island waste, and left it in a much worse condition than if it had never been planted. And as if the seizure and detaining of the King of *England's* Territories had not been sufficient, they interrupted also the Trade of his Subjects in those Parts, and assuming to themselves the Sovereignty of those Seas, would not suffer any Ships but their own, to sail either by or about those Islands; but as if it had been Criminal so to doe, took and confiscated several Vessels upon that account. From all which a Question will arise easie to be resolv'd, whether any thing be recorded of the old *Carthaginians* more perfidious than this; and whether the King of *England* might not have expected more Honest and Christian dealing from the *unbelieving Turk*, than from the Most *Christian King*.

'Tis true, that after the Peace of *Breda*, the King of *England* was at leisure to consider how the *French King* had abus'd him, by engaging him in a War with his Protestant Neighbours, and how he had seemingly taken their parts to prolong the War; that while they were battering, and bruising, and weakning one another, he might have the fairer Opportunity, in violation of all the most solemn and sacred Oaths and Treaties, to invade the *Spanish Netherlands*; and observing with what a rapid Torrent of Victory he bore down all before him, thought fit to interpose before the flame that consumed his next Neighbour, should throw it's sparks over the Water; and therefore sent into *Holland* to invite them to a nearer Alliance, and to enter into such farther Counsels as were most proper to stop the Fury of the *French King*; which offer being by the *Dutch* embraced with open Arms, a defensive League was concluded in five days time between *Holland* and *England*, together with another for the repressing the farther Progress of the *French Armes* in the *Spanish Netherlands*: In which the *Sweeds* afterwards making a third Party concern'd, gave it the name of the Triple League.

This was no way pleasing to the *French King*, however for a while he dissembled his resentment of the Affront, though from the first moment he resolv'd to make use of all his
 Charms,

Charms, and Golden Magick to dissolve this Triple Knot, whatever it cost him.

To this purpose the *Duchess of Orleans*, is said by the *French* to be sent over hither, believing no Instrument so proper as the *King of England's* own Sister to prevail with her Brother. *King Charles* met her at *Dover*, where their endearments one to another were so much the more reciprocally prevailing, by how much it happens that Princes more rarely than private Persons enjoy their Relations: And when they doe, yet their kind Interviews are many times attended with some fatal disaster; of which though there was no appearance here in *England*, yet the first News we heard of her upon her Return to *France*, was, that she was dead: However the Affair was so dextrously managed, that a *French* Ambassadour was forthwith dispatch'd out of *France*, and an *English* Ambassadour sent to *Paris*, and as the *French* gave out, a private League was clapt up, to the ruine of the Triple Alliance, to all the highth of Intimacy and Dearnels; as if upon dissecting the Princess, there had some State Philster been found in her Bowels, or that a Reconciliation with *France* could not have been celebrated with a less Sacrifice than that of the Bloud-Royal of *England*. This supposed Treaty was a work of Darkness, not to be divid'd into in a great while, but afterwards the *French* King caus'd it to be made publick, as we shall see by and by.

'Tis true, the Knowledge of this was of great Importance to *England*; but the discovery was the most apparent Demonstration in the World of *French* Perfidioufness, so enormous as it could not be imagined to have entred into the Breast of a Most *Christian* King, so treacherously to expose the Secrets of his dearest Confederate, after he had drawn him in by all the Assurances of his assistance imaginable: And the reasons that induc'd him to make the detection were no less Impious, though agreeable to the Practice of the *French* King; who after he has made it his business to decoy in Princes, that lend an easie ear to his Enchantments, or with too much facility suffer themselves to be overcome by his Alluring Engagements, into any unseemly and dishonourable undertaking,

dertaking, believes he has them then safely tack'd to his Interests, and that they will not dare to flinch from his Designs, for fear of being expos'd to their People, which he takes care in due time to have artificially instill'd into their Ears; a Maxim of Christianity which lies conceal'd from all other Men, but the most *Christian* of Princes: And thus it was, that the *French King* having amus'd the Emperor with the Noise of a Treaty, and at the same time brought the *Turk* into *Hungary*, to joyn the Malecontents, to excite his Private Confederate the King of *England* to follow his steps in Government Bare-faced, causes a little Book to be Printed and Published, with the Privilege *Du Roy*, Entitl'd, *The History of the Transactions of this Age*, and therein ordered the *Douer Treaty* (as they call'd it) to be inserted, and to that purpose furnish'd his *Historiographer* with Notes and Directions by the Hands of his Secretary *Colbert*, to the end that the King of *England*, being truly as he design'd, set out in his Colours, and despairing of being ever after trusted by his People, might be enforced to take such Resolutions as *Despair* and *Fury* should inspire him withall, to the Destruction of those he had so highly oblig'd; there being nothing more than the Subversion of *England* which the *French King* aim'd at. 'Tis true, he was so kind as to recall the Book, upon the loud complaint of the King of *England's* Ambassador; however it was an apparent Demonstration to all the World, how little trust or reliance there was in *French* Amity, and plainly shews that there is no way to bind this mighty *Sampson* by Oath, Promises, Treaties, or by any other the most Religious Ties and Considerations, which are no more to him than Spiders Webs, but by an absolute clipping off the Locks of his Power, and disabling him so as never to rise more.

But to return to the *Triple League*: In the end the *French King* by his wicked Policy so contriv'd the matter, as to cause a new Rupture 'twixt the *Dutch* and the *English*; and as if he had intended to be the Master of Iniquity, and to make the King of *England* as bad as himself; nothing would

suffice till he had prevail'd with the King to attack the
Dutch Smyrna Fleet returning home, and dreaming of no
 such matter; which, as it was contrary to the *Genius* of
 the *English Nation*, and to the Nature and Gentle Disposition
 of the King of *England* himself, is wholly to be attri-
 buted to the Wiles and wicked Temptations of the
 Most *Christian Prince*, who never ceas'd pealing it into the
 King of *England's* Ears, that if he could but master the
 Wealth of the *Smyrna Fleet*, he should never want Money
 again. And being thus betrayed by wheedling *French* Hal-
 lucination, what can the *French* expect but the Severity of
England's just Revenge; wherein we may venture with the
 greater hopes of Success, as being engaged with all in the
 common Cause of *Christendoms* Tranquillity.

Add to this, that when the *French King* thought the King
 of *England* was engaged so far by the *Smyrna Attack*, as that
 he must needs go forward, the Most *Christian King* then open-
 ly declared, 'twas none of his Quarrel, and that he only en-
 gaged in it to assist the King of *England*, merely in respect
 to His Person: By which means the King of *England* was
 again betrayed and necessitated to declare War first, and to
 expect the Assistance of his Confederate afterwards.

Nor is it less observable, that the *French King*, in con-
 junction with a Protestant Prince, to render him odious among
 all the States and Princes of *Europe*, whether Protestant or
 Roman Catholick, gave it out, that the War against the Uni-
 ted Provinces was a War of Religion, undertaken merely for
 the Propagation of the Roman Catholick Faith, and as the
French Minister expressed it in a Solemn Speech to the Em-
 peror's Council, that the *Hollanders* being Hereticks, who had
 forsaken God, all good Christians were bound to Unite to
 their Extirpation. To confirm which the more, the *French*
 Ministers, no doubt not contrary to their Instructions, de-
 clar'd and assur'd many Princes, that to let all the World see
 how far their Master was from any such Ambitious designs
 as were laid to his charge, and to satisfy the World that he
 entred into the War merely out of a Religious Zeal, and for
 the

the Glory of God; he was ready to part with all his Conquests, and to restore to the *Hollanders* all the Towns he had won from them, if they would but re-establish the True Worship they had banish'd out of their Dominions. Such is the Most *Christian King*, who scruples not to falsifie with Heaven, so it may but support and colour his falshood upon Earth.

Well, the Most *Christian King*, having by his Ungodly Policy thus engaged us in a Bloody War with *Holland*, pursues his own design by Land with all the Vigour Imaginable, in so much, that the swiftness and force of his Motion seem'd to be somewhat Supernatural; but all this while he leaves us to doe our own work by Sea. 'Tis true, his Fleet appeared among us, and made up a third Squadron under white Colours, but under that Colour of Innocence, they thought it such a crime to shed Blood, that they always kept out of harms way: Rather they did us more mischief than good, in regard that when our Admirals encountr'd the Enemy in hopes of their Assistance, they always left the *English* in the Lurch to bear the Brunt of the Engagement against the superiour Numbers, which it was their Duty to have attack'd. A peice of Treachery so insupportable, that only they who suffer'd it would have endur'd it, by which the whole *English* Navy was absolutely betrayed by a faithless Allie, and by which the Lives of great numbers of the *English* were lost, which by their Conjunction might have been sav'd. So that it was apparent that those sacred Ships of the *French* were a sort of *Noli me Tangere's*, not sent to assist their Confederates, but only to sound the *English* Seas, to spy our Ports, to learn our Building, to contemplate our way of Fighting, to consume ours, and preserve their own Navy, to encrease their Commerce, and to order all so, that the two great Naval Powers of *Europe* having crush'd one another, he might remain sole Lord of the Ocean, and by consequence Master of all the Trade of the World.

Thus it happen'd, that after three Engagements of Ours against the *Dutch Fleet* in one Summer, while nothing was

tenable at Land against the *French*, it seem'd that as to us every thing at Sea was Impregnable; which was not to be attributed either to want of Courage or Conduct, but was only to be imputed to our unfortunate Conjunction with the perfidious *French*, like the misfortunes that happen to Men by being in ill Company.

This Misbehaviour of the *French* rais'd the Indignation of the *English* to such a Pitch, that the Parliament resolving to give no more Mony for the continuance of the War, the King was persuaded to make a Peace with *Holland*; which was concluded accordingly, toward the latter end of the Year 1673.

And to shew that the King of *England* had all the reason in the World so to doe, we are to take a little farther prospect of the uprightness of the Most *Christian* King to his Friend and Allie, who had at such a vast expence of Treasure espous'd his Quarrel.

For the *French* Army having passed the *Wale*, caus'd such a General Consternation all over *Holland*, and the Confusion they were in was such, they could hardly resolve whether to yield or continue to defend themselves. The States therefore sent away several of their Deputies, some to the King of *England*, others to the Most *Christian* of Princes, to know of both upon what conditions they would be willing to make Peace and Agreement.

Those that were sent to the King of *England* (to shew how justly he intended to have dealt with the *French*, or whether it were out of Fear of giving him any Jealousie or Offence,) were met as far as *Gravesend*, and being forbid their approach to *White-Hall*, were convey'd to *Hampton-Court*, and there, as it were, honourably confin'd, till his Majesty of *England* could hear from the Most *Christian* King, whether those Deputies might be admitted.

But the other Deputies no sooner arriv'd at the *French Court*, but two Secretaries of State were sent to them, who, without farther delay, demanded in the first place what Power they had to Treat; and next, what Proposals they had to make in order to a speedy Peace.

The

The Deputies answered, they came not to make Proposals, but to receive Conditions from his Most *Christian* Majesty, as it better became them. Upon which, to hasten them to a Conclusion, the *French Ministers* told them in short, That whatever his Most *Christian* Majesty had conquer'd, in their Dominions, he lookt upon as his own already, and therefore would not part with it, without an Equivalent, as well for what he might farther subdue, before the conclusion of the Treaty, as for what he had already in Possession.

With this Answer Monsieur *De Groet*, one of the *Holland* Deputies, posted back to the *Hague*, and with no less speed was sent back again with full Instructions and Authority, jointly with the rest of his Colleagues, to treat and conclude a Peace with them.

No sooner was he return'd, but Monsieur *Louvois*, one of the *French* King's Secretaries, gave the Deputies a Draught of a Treaty, or rather the Pretensions of the King his Master; upon the granting of which, he was both willing and ready to return to his former Amity with the States, and to conclude a firm Peace with them.

Upon which two things are Observable. First, that the Conditions themselves were such, which, if granted, would have made the *French* King as perfectly Master of the Country, as if he had Conquer'd it by the Sword. And, in the Second place, That in all the Articles there was not the least word relating to *England*, nor any more notice taken of the King of *Great Britain*, than if he had not been at all concern'd in the War.

And farther, to demonstrate that it was never the design of the Most *Christian* Prince, that the King of *England* should be a gainer by the War, Monsieur *De Groet* declared at his second return to the *Hague*, when he carryed the King's Project along with him, that when the *French* Ministers were ask'd what was to be done with *England*, they made Answer, that the States might do as they pleas'd with *England*, and come off as cheap as they could, for that the *French* were not bound by their Treaty to procure them any Advantages. A great Happiness in the mean time for the King of *England* to be.

be engaged in such a War, with such a False and Treacherous Allie; for it is plain, that the *Dutch* had no sooner signify'd their desires, but the Most *Christian* Prince had it presently in his Head to have cheated the King of *England*. For could the Most *Christian* King in that same dreadful Constriction of the *Dutch*, have got the Possession of the United Provinces by the more concise, and less expensive way of Treaty, he would soon have found an expedient to have defrauded his dear Confederate of any share in them. Which was the reason the Most *Christian* Sophister spurr'd on the consternated *Dutch* with so much haste, and with such a clandestine speed, pursu'd his Advantage, that the King of *England* might not have a Moment's time to provide for himself.

But the King of *England* having serv'd the Most *Christian* Prince more justly in his kind, by a separate Peace with *Holland*, and the sudden Advancement of His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, attended by the Fall of the *De-witts*, quash'd all the lofty *Frenchman's* hopes of gaining, either by Treaty or by Conquests, what his thoughts aspir'd to. So that now, as if he had been arriv'd at the *Tropick* of his Fortune, he was forc'd to roll back again with the same swiftnes as he ascended to the highth of his success. However that he might not lose his old wont, as a mark of his displeasure, and as it were to punish the *English* Nation for his disappointments, notwithstanding the Peace that was still firm between the two Crowns, he let loose his Privateers among the *English* Merchants, to that degree of *Treaty-Violation*, that from that time for near two years together (Peace all the while, if *French* Peace may be call'd Peace,) there was no security of Commerce or Navigation, but at Sea they Murther'd, Plunder'd, made Prize, and Confiscated all they met with. The *French* Pickarpoons lay before the Mouths of our Harbors, hover'd all along our Coasts, took our Ships in the very Ports, so that we were in a manner Blockt up by Water. And if any made Application at the Sovereign Port of the Most *Christian* *Solyman* for Justice, they were most insolently baffled; except some few who by Sir *E. L's* interest were redeem'd upon somewhat easier

~~easy~~ Composition. For evidence of which the following Papers, return'd by certain Members of the Privy Council, in Pursuance of the King's Order, as also the Register which was annex'd to it, of the several Vessels that were then complain'd of to be taken, are a Memorial not easie to be cancell'd.

So loud and so thick were the daily complaints of the *English* Merchants, of their losses sustain'd by the *French* Privateers, in the Year 1674. and 1676. notwithstanding the Publick Amity between the two Nations, that the King refer'd the Examination thereof to several Lords of the Committee of Trade, who, upon due Examination of the Affair, observ'd that the Petition of the Merchants, presented to the King the 31st. of May, 1676. was ground'd upon these Heads.

First, That their Ships and Goods, though mann'd according to the Act of Navigation, and furnish'd with all necessary Passes, were daily seiz'd, carry'd into *Dunkirk*, *Calais*, *Sherbrook*, and other Ports, the Masters and Owners kept close Prisoners, to force them by hardship to abuse their Owners, or else for the relief of their own private Necessities (being commonly Stripp'd and Plunder'd) to enter into the Privateers Service, which great numbers had done with very pernicious Effects.

Secondly, That the delay and charge of prosecuting the Law in *France*, did commonly make the Owners become losers of half the Value, when ever they were successfull:

Thirdly, That there was no reparation ever gotten from Privateers for what they Plunder'd and Imbezl'd, which made them freely seize upon all they met, and perpetually molest the Navigation of the King's Subjects; for which Reasons they humbly implor'd His Majesty's Relief and Protection.

Thereupon the King was pleas'd to command that some of his Frigats should sail forth to clear the Coast of those Privateers, seize them, and bring such as had offend'd to make Restitution. Moreover the King order'd, that the Lords of the Committee of Trade should take good notice of the particular Cases and Complaints depending, that such as were

of:

of weight and merit, might be fitted for his Gracious Recommendation for Relief: As also to survey the whole number of Seizures which had been made upon his Subjects, in order to lay before his Majesty what hardships had been sustain'd at Sea, and what sort of Justice had been administer'd in *France*.

In Obedience to which command, they brought in a List of such Ships as had been seiz'd to the number of fifty three; and the Cases wherein the Owners had repair'd to the King for relief. Which, as in the General it suppos'd a Justice in such complaints, so it left a suspicion of great hardships in the Methods of Redress; besides that the number of Captives was no small proof of the facility of Condemnation.

While the Lords were in the midst of this Examination, there was presented to the Committee, as it was receiv'd from Monsieur *Courtin*, the *French* Ambassador, an Extract of a Letter from Monsieur *Colbert* to Monsieur *Pomponne*, one of the *French* King's Secretaries, dated *June 28th. 1676* in these Words.

‘ **F**OR what concerns the Prizes, it would be a difficult matter to answer all the Cases contain'd in Monsieur *Courtin's* Letter.

‘ What I can say to it, is, That the Council for Marine Affairs sits every day at *St. Germaines*.

‘ That all Privateers and Reclaimers know it.

‘ That Sir *Ellis Leighton*, nominated by the *English* Ambassador, hath always notice of it, and is always present at it.

‘ That not a week passes, but I give him two or three Audiences, and oftentimes I send for him on purpose.

‘ That his Reasons are all read, reported and committed; as likewise are all Petitions of Reclaimers, and I shall tell you more, I acquaint him with the Reasons upon which Judgment is given.

‘ In giving Judgment, all Vessels which have any Appearance of being *English* are releas'd, and very often, and almost always; though we are satisfied that the Ships are *Dutch*, yet they are releas'd because there is some appearance of their being

'being *English*, and every thing is judg'd favourable for that Nation. And it is no less true that all Ships that are taken are *Dutch* Built, that they never were in *England*, that the Masters and all the Equipage are *Dutch*, that the Cockets are for Persons unknown, and which are not oft-times so much as nam'd; that they carry with them only some Sea Breifs from *Waterford* or some other Town of *Ireland*; that the whole Ships Company depose, they were sent to *Holland*; that we have found on Board three or four Vessels, Bills of Accompt, by which it is seen that the *English* took two, three, and four *per Cent*, for owning Ships and though it is impossible to avoid confiscating them, yet these are the Ships which make such a noise in *England*.

To which the Lords of the Committee upon serious Examination, by way of Answer represented to the King, That their Sentiments of the matter were quite different from what was pretended by the *French*; for that they understood that when the *English* Ships were carried into the Ports of *France*, many of the Mariners complain'd of ill Usage, and some of *Torment*, their Papers being seiz'd, and their *Persons* under restraint, till all the Examinations were ready prepar'd; and that then all their *Writings* were sent up to the Privy Council at *St. Germaines*, where judgment was definitively given, and seldom any reasons for the Condemnation mention'd in the decree, and never any Appeal or Revision admitted; and whether that were the Tenderness or the Justice pretended by the *French*, they could not tell: But they appeal'd to the Ambassadour Monsieur *Courtin* himself, whether the Method of proceeding in *England* had not been quite otherwise; and therefore that the different Methods of Justice and Clemency in *England*, might have entitl'd His Majesty to a different acknowledgment, and more advantageous effects from the *French*.

That as to the latter part of the Paper, it seem'd to contain very harsh Imputations upon the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects; and that only from some ill practices perhaps found out, general Rules were made, which having enter'd the

Thoughts of some Eminent Ministers, that wonder'd that notwithstanding the frequent and multiply'd Recommendations of his Majesty for Justice, the event of the *French Tryals* should prove so unfortunate; that if his Majesty would but cast his Eye upon the Causes annex'd, he would soon see.

Whether, as it was imputed, all the Ships taken were *Dutch Built*.

Whether they were all such as never were in *England*.

Whether all the Masters and Mariners were *Dutch*.

Whether the Cockets were for Persons unknown, and oftentimes not nam'd.

Whether in the whole List there was any more than one Ship from *Waterford*, any more than six from the rest of all *Ireland*, or so much as one from *Scotland*.

Whether it were credible that all the Ships Company should swear they were bound for *Holland*, when so many were taken coming from *Holland*.

On the other side, His Majesty would find in the List how many were *English Built*, taken with *English Colours*, *English Mariners*, *English Owners*; some of them known to His Majesty, and to whom the best Papers His Majesty could sign, or the Treaties requir'd were given all in vain.

So that if the Case were in the General quite different from what in the General is represented, they hop'd it was no crime for His Majesty's Subjects to make some noise in *England*, when they are Damnified, and see their Goods taken from them by Violence, and that Violence rather justifi'd than redress'd by Law.

Wherefore considering that the Root of all these Disorders arose from the Violence and Rapine of the *French Capers*, who were to be lookt upon as Disturbers of the Publick Quiet, and Enemies of the Good Friendship between the two Crowns; they were humbly of Opinion that His Majesty had just Occasion from the injuries past, and those which were then depending, and which every day increas'd, to make a serious Representation of all to the Most *Christian King*, and not only to press for some better Method of repairing the

Greivanc^{es}

Greivances mentioned, but to insist upon the calling in of all the *French Privateers*; or else that His Majesty ought to doe right, and give defence to his Subjects, from all the insolencies which they so frequently met with. This was sign'd

<i>Anglisey</i>	<i>Finch C.</i>
<i>Bath</i>	<i>Bridgewater</i>
<i>Craven</i>	<i>H. Coventry</i>
<i>J. Ernle</i>	<i>G. Carteret</i>

I might here add the List it self, by which it plainly appears, that, contrary to Monsieur *Colbert's* Allegations, the Ships so taken were all either *English* Built, or Foreigners made Free, freighted by *English* Merchants, own'd by *English* Men, and mann'd with *English*, with Cockets and Bills of Lading to *English*. But 'tis sufficient for me to shew, that the Ministers and the Masters are *Christians* alike, *Plunderers* and *Robbers*, not only of Imperial Territories and Royal Dominions, but *Beasts* of Prey, that turn the Seas into a Desert, to gorge their voracious Appetites upon the Estates of private Persons; and that upon the Account their *Injustice* and *Rapines* so wickedly and unjustly practis'd upon the People of *England*, no Nation under Heaven can have reasons more allowable on their side to justify a War with *France*, than *England* has. for the many *Dishonours*, *Injuries*, and *Affronts* so ungratefully done us, in recompence of all the Kindness and great Services done them from time to time.

For what greater kindness could there be, than to furnish the *Aspiring Monarch* with a continually recruited body of Ten Thousand of our *English* Youth, whose daring Bravery and Courage made oftentimes a Rape upon Victory it self, to force her on his side, and rescu'd once his whole Army from destruction; when in consternation, and pursu'd by the Imperialists, upon the fall of *Turenne*? Yet when by the importunity of the *Parliament*, they were recall'd out of his service, instead of fairly dismissing them, well pay'd, for *Dunkirk* or *Calais*, from thence to cross over for *Dover*, which

was their direct Way; they were sent through *Burgundy*, through *Liemois*, and so through the Provinces that lead to the Ports of *Guyenne*, that so the *French* might have time to debauch the Officers and Soldiers. In short, the Soldiers who since their being in *France*, had been accusom'd to drink Wine, finding themselves in a Country where it was almost as plentiful as Water, would not cross the Sea to go home and drink Beer, but took pay under the Captains of the *French Army in Catalonia*, who were for that purpose posted in their way. As for such of the Officers as had nothing to lose in their own Country, they were likewise debauch'd after the same manner, and dispers'd at the same time in the Regiment of *Fustenburgh*, which was in the Garrison of *Perpignan*: So that when the *English* arriv'd at the Place where they were to Embark, they were not the Tenth of what they should have been, had *France* dealt faithfully in the Business.

Thus we have run through the Treacheries and Infidelities of the *French* in reference to *England*. There is no Question, but much more might have been said; however, here is enough to shew that there can be no safety in the friendship of a Prince, who makes it his study to be injurious in all his Actions, and faithless in all his Promises: *Mendaciis & fallaciis tanquam præclaris Artibus gaudens*. But such is the mischief of that pernicious Vice, desire of too much Glory, that it constrains a Man to be perfidious, as it was said of *Cneus Domitius*; *Nimiæ Gloriæ Cupiditas perfidum existere coegit*. And this was a Maxim among the Ancients, that Fidelity, like the Soul, when it has once left a Man, never returns again: And therefore with such a one, *Bellum suspecta Pace tutius est*.

Now let us look Abroad, where we shall find the Most *Christian* of Princes, stradling over Violations of Oaths by another Name, call'd *Perjuries*, and all the Laws and Bounds of Justice which God and Man have provided against the Inundations of Violence, to grasp the Universal Monarchy of *Europe*. There you shall find him Invading, Burning, Spoiling,

ling, Plundering, Sacking, and Depopulating the Territories and Dominions of his Peaceable *Christian* Neighbours, *beating* out his way through the Bowels of Christendom to the Imperial Throne; and all this under *Claims* and *Pretensions*, abjur'd by all the most Solemn Renunciations that Religion could invent. Yet in Re-vindication of those Claims and reassumed Rights so religiously renounc'd, like another *Parentibus abominatus Hannibal*, filling all with *Bloud*, *Massacre* and *Devastation* to Tyrannize over wasted Ruines, Cities laid Desolate, and desert Mountains, rather than not to Tyrannize at all. Where he could not enter with his Sword, he open'd a Passage with his *Gold* for subservient Treachery, and the *Foundations* of future Mischief into the Courts of most of the Princes of *Europe*; deflowering the Fidelity of their Counsellors, and *ravishing* the Allegiance of their most Bosome Intimates, as if there had been a kind of Omnipotency in the Power of *France* to make Treachery and Falshood Ubiquitary.

Perhaps this may be thought a little too severe; but this is not a time to Complement the *Publick Enemy* of Christendom. This is a Season to speak out, since the wellfare of *England* is involv'd in the Common Fate of *Europe*. It is the Business of *England* to evidence how the *French* have violated the Law of Nations, which is common to all; and how they have labour'd to introduce such *Maxims* into the World, as would destroy even the whole commerce of Mankind, and render Humane Societies no less Dangerous than a company of *Tygers*, *Bears*, and *Lyons*. Nor is *England* less concern'd to defend the Publick Faith of Treaties against the crafty Elusions and Quaint Evasions of the *French*, and to remove out of the sight of Christendom such Scandalous Examples, which, by consequences no less fatal than unavoidable, would expose the Weakest to the Predominant Will and Pleasure of the strongest, and establish Force, the Grand Arbitrator of all the Proceedings and Affairs of the World. It is the Business of *England*, in confederacy with Foreign Princes for the General Wellfare of Christendom, to betake Her self to such

such means and courses, as may put a stop to a rapid Torrent against the Impetuosity, of which no Ties of Treaty, Marriage, Oaths, Bloud, Kindred, Friendship, or Condescension, can be Mounds and Bulwarks strong enough to keep it within its Chanel. It is the Business of *England*, as far as in Her lies, to defend the common Interest of all Princes and States against a Prodigious Design; which for its Foundation, has nothing but an Exorbitant desire of Conquest; no other End, than only Dominion; no other Means, but force of Arms and Treacherous Policy; nor any other Bounds, but what Chance and Fortune will be pleas'd to prescribe. Lastly, It is not only the Business, but also for the Glory of *England* at this time, to recover Her former *Grandeur*; and as She was wont to doe, so at this time to decide the Fortune of *Europe*, and pronounce the Sentence either of Her Freedom or Slavery: For between these two, there is no Medium to be expected, nor Peace to be secur'd. *England* for a long time has lain in a profound Lethargy, and therefore it is high time for Her now to awake, and put Her helping hand to prevent the Misfortunes and Calamities to which all *Europe* is expos'd by the prevailing Tyrannies and Oppression of *France*.

We are then in the next place to consider how like a Christian the Most *Christian* King has dealt with the King of *Spain*, his Brother, His Friend, and Allie, after a Peace the most Solemnly concluded and ratified, after the most Sacred manner that could be imagin'd. Certainly the Calamities, the Miseries, the Murthers, Rapines and Devastations, and Innumerable Impieties that attend on War, are so disagreeable from the Principles of *Christian* Religion, that nothing ought to be more Seriously, more Moderately, and more Warily consider'd than the Justice of undertaking it: And therefore said *Herennius*, Captain of the *Samnites*, having enter'd into a War against the *Romans*, after all that could be done to procure Peace, *Rerum humanarum maximum Momentum est, quam propitiis, quam adversis agant diis.* Nor did he justify the War upon any other grounds, than that his Countrymen

men were constrain'd to it, and had no other hope but in their Arms. *Iustum est Bellum, Samnites, quibus necessarium, & pia Arma, quibus nulla nisi in Armis relinquitur spes.*

The Romans, though too blame perhaps in the Samnite War, (for which they dearly paid, and well it might be wish'd the French might pay as dearly for what they have done,) generally never enter'd into a War, but they set forth the Justice of their Resentment, which for the most part was in revenge of their Allies, or to succour their Friends and Confederates. Thus the first Punick War was to succour *Messana* in *Sicily*, besieg'd by the *Carthaginians*. The second in revenge of *Saguntum*, sack'd by *Hannibal*, contrary to the League between the two Common-wealths. And the third also for Reasons of the same Nature: And so cautious they were to avoid the Scandal of being thought to make War, merely out of an Ambitious desire to extend their Dominions, that after they had vanquish'd and reduc'd the *Rhodians*, who had taken part with *Persus* in the *Macedonian* War, they let them go unpunish'd: *Ne quis divitiarum magis quam injuriæ Bellum incaptum diceret.* And the same Author says, that in all the Punick Wars, after the *Carthaginians* had committed many nefarious Acts and Breaches of Faith to their Detriment, they never took any occasion to doe the like; *Magis quod se dignum foret, quam quod in illos jure fieri posset querebant:* So that occasions of enlarging their Dominions were rather offer'd than sought for by that Victorious Common-wealth. And it is observable, that the Ceremonies of denouncing War that were first instituted by *Ancus Martius*, the Heathen King of the Romans, were perform'd as Religiously, and with equal Solemnity to the Ceremonies of their Divine Worship. For when the *Fecial* came to the confines of the Country, against which the War was intended, *Audi Jupiter*, he cry'd; *Audite Fines, Audiat Fas:* Hear O Jupiter, Hear O ye Confines, hear Right and Justice: *I am the Publick Messenger of the People of Rome, and come a Fecial, justly and piously sent, and let Faith be given to my Words.* After that, having made his demands, he again calls *Jupiter* to Witness, and thus proceeds.

ceeds. *Si ego injuste, impieque illos homines illasque res dedier Nuncio Populi Romani Exposco, tum Patriæ Compotem me nunquam sinas esse; if satisfaction were not given by the Prince or People to whom he was thus sent within three and thirty days, the Fecial return'd again, and denounc'd War after this manner. Audi Jupiter, & tu Juno, Quirine, Diique omnes cælestes vosque terrestres, vosque inferni audite; Ego vos testor Populum istum injustum esse, neque jus persolvere, &c.*

Thus the more noble *Heathen Romans*, before they invaded the Borders of their Enemies, invok'd the Gods to Witness the Justice of their Cause, and the Wrongs and Injuries of those that had incens'd them to take Arms. On the other side, the Most *Christian* King not regarding either God or Man, unexpected, unprovok'd, nay, after he had given assurances that he had no such design in his thoughts, *thunder'd* into his Neighbours Territories, under the Protection of League and Amity; and like a sudden Tempest, with Sword and Fire, levels all before him.

Burgundos Fraude Petivit

Such an Ignoble and Unprincelike way of entring into Hostility, as looks more like Robbing upon the High-way, than a generous Method of War: For that it was a *base* and *ignominious* surprizal against the Faith and Honour of a King, besides the Breach of Treaty is apparent from two Circumstances; the one that pass'd at *Paris* between the *French* King himself, and the Marquess *De la Fuente* Extraordinary Ambassadour from *Spain*, who being upon his return into *Spain* upon the Death of the Old King, and not a little apprehensive and jealous, that the vast Preparations made in *France*, were intended against the Queen and the Young Prince, was very importunate with his Most *Christian* Majesty, to give some new and greater Assurances to the Queen of *Spain*, of the reality and sincerity of his Intentions, though it were but only to quiet and settle her mind, against all the contrary Advices she receiv'd from all Parts. Upon which
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the Most *Christian* King, with all possible Asseverations engag'd his Faith and Royal Word to the Queen, in the Person of her Ambassadour, that he would religiously keep the Peace, and continue a most faithfull Friendship both to Her and her Son.

Another circumstance was that of the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, who, after the *French* Army was already in the Field, and had possess'd *Charleroy*, some four or five days before the News of it came to *Madrid*, protested and vow'd in *Verbo Sacerdotis*, and by all that was Sacred among the Roman Catholicks, that his Master intended nothing less than what was reported of him, and that he would never break with the King of *Spain*, nor invade his Dominions as long as he was under Age. And when the March of the *French* Army, and the Hostilities which they committed, so little agreed with the Promises of the Most *Christian* King; answer was made that it was no Breach, but only a taking Possession of what belong'd to him: But the only way to surprize Men, is to take them unprovided; and the only way to take them unprovided, is to swear with all the Asseverations imaginable, that you never intend to doe them any harm. And this is one of the Most *Christian* Kings ways of making War upon his Neighbours, so far from giving them thirty three Days Notice of his coming, that he will hardly allow them thirty three Minutes: But it is a meanness in a Prince instructed by so great a Tutor as *Mazarine*, to be a *slave to his Word*; for which reason *Fides Gallica*, is of late become *Fides Punica*, no sooner given but as soon broken.

True it is that the *French Academy* has been long endeavouring to refine their Language, by leaving off the use of some obsolete Words, by introducing others of a new Coyn, and enriching it with several quaint Expressions of a fresher Date; but how they could alter the signification of Words, and call *War* by the name of *Peace*, is a thing not easie to be understood: And therefore it were to be wish'd, they would explain to the World what they mean by the word *Rapture*, and how they can make a violent Invasion with Men and

great Guns, to agree with the Observation of a Treaty, which forbid all manner of Attempts by armed Force, and was stipulated and contracted to no other end, but to prevent them : That they would explain which way it is possible for Peace to consist with the Fatal effects of War; and how it is to be imagin'd that wanting the Formality of a Herauld to Proclaim the Hostility, it should lose all its Terrors and Injustice; since most Men of ordinary Reason believe that to be a Rupture which opposes the very Essence and Being of the Peace, ranverses the very Foundations, and discomposes all the Harmony of it.

Now the Causes that mov'd the two Crowns to make the Pyrenean League, were the desires of the Welfare, repose and ease of their Subjects. The effect was, to put an end to the many mischiefs of the War; to forget and extinguish all the Causes and Motives which occasion'd the War; and to establish a Sincere, Entire, and Durable Peace between the two Kings, and their Successors.

All which was ranvers'd by the first Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands, which disturb'd the Welfare and repose of the People, renew'd the Publick Calamities, and rekindl'd all the Causes of the past Wars.

But to come to Particulars, the abandoning of Portugal was one of the essential Fundamentals of the Peace, without which it never could have been treated nor concluded. In reference to this, the Sixtieth Article runs thus: *For that His Majesty, meaning the Most Christian King, hath foreseen and fear'd, lest such an Engagement should be an insurmountable Obstruction to the conclusion of Peace; and consequently, reduce the two Kings to the necessity of a perpetual War.* And a little lower in the same Article, he goes on, in these Words: *Although in consideration of the Peace, and considering the absolute necessity his said Most Christian Majesty has been in to perpetuate the War by the Rupture of the present Treaty, which His Majesty found to be unavoidable, in case he would have any longer insisted upon prevailing in that affair with His Catholick Majesty, to have obtain'd other conditions, than such as he offer'd.*

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In the second place, it is plain that the King of *Spain*, to shew how resolv'd he was that *France* should abandon *Portugal*, rejected the *French* King's offering, besides the places he was bound to restore by the present Treaty to his Catholick Majesty; all the rest of the Places and Conquests, generally made by his Arms, during the preceding War, provided that the Affairs of the Kingdom of *Portugal* might be left in the same condition as they were then, as by another part of the same Article it appears: So that when nothing else would doe, it was by the same Article concluded and promised as follows:

His Majesty will no farther meddle with that Affair, and obliges and engages Himself, and promises upon his Honour, and upon the Word of a King, for Himself and his Successors, not to give into the said Kingdom of Portugal, either in General, or to any Persons in particular, of what Dignity, State, Condition, or Quality soever they be, now or hereafter, any Help or Assistance, Publick or Secret, Directly or Indirectly, of Men, Arms, Ammunition, Victuals, Ships, or Money, upon any pretence or any other thing whatever, either by Land or Sea, or in any other manner: As also, not to suffer that any Levies of Men be made in any parts of his Kingdom or Dominions; nor to grant Passage to any that may come from other States, to the Assistance of the said Kingdom of Portugal.

One would think that nothing could have been more authentickly expressed, or in terms more clear or more particular, beyond the power of *Nicety* to find a flaw, or to make any other interpretation of the words, contrary to the sense and meaning of the Parties at that time. And yet the Most *Christian* King found out a way to fail in all the Points, and all the circumstances of his Promise: For notwithstanding his Honour, and the Word of a King, before the Treaty was sign'd, Cardinal *Mazarine*, sent privately the Marquess of *Cheafes* into *Portugal*, to assure them, that tho' in order to the conclusion of the Treaty then on foot with *Spain*, the *French* were forc'd to leave them out, and to engage not to assist them; yet, whatever they promis'd, they would never forsake them,

but would still protect them against *Spain*, as they had done before: And they kept their word with *Portugal*, because it was to the prejudice of *Spain*. To which purpose, the Peace was no sooner concluded, but they suffer'd several Bands of Soldiers secretly to convey themselves into *Portugal*; which being complain'd of by the Marquess De la Fuente, such was the *Panic* Faith of *France*, that openly they sent Publick Orders to the Governours of their Ports, not to suffer any Soldiers to embark for *Portugal*, but underhand gave them other Orders to let them pass by way of connivance. Soon after M. Turenne made publick levies of Men, for the relief of *Portugal*, which the *Spanish* Ambassador representing to the Council of *France*, receiv'd a cold and scornfull answer, that it was a particular Act of Marshall *Turenne*, wherein the Court was no way concern'd: Nor did the *French* cease to furnish the *Portugueses* with Corn, and all sorts of War-like Ammunition and Provision. Moreover, Letters were intercepted by the *Spaniards*, by which they were ascertain'd, that all along after the Peace was concluded, the *French* fomented and encourag'd the obstinacy of the *Portugueses*, and diverted them from accepting the advantageous conditions that were offer'd them, by animating them with the hopes of potent Succours, not only for their own defence, but also to carry an offensive War into the heart of *Spain*. Other Letters were likewise intercepted, Written from the Arch Bishop of *Ambrun*, and Monsieur Lième confirming the continual correspondence which was between them in favour of the *Portugals*: Nor was this all, for the D. of B. was presently after the Treaty, sent to lie with the *French* Fleet upon the Coast of *Portugal*, and stay'd there a whole Summer to secure the coming and landing of Provisions and Ammunition, of which the *Portugueses* were then in extream want; and this at the sametime that the *French* offer'd to mediate an Accomodation between *Spain* and *Portugal*. Nor was it long after the conclusion of the *Pyrenean* Treaty, that Monsieur Colber made several Voyages into *Portugal*, to encourage them against the *Spaniards*, and to enter into secret Alliance with them: And sometime after the

Spaniards.

Spaniards took a *French* Vessel, wherein was found an account of the succours which *France* had sent from time to time into that Kingdom; by which it appear'd, that *France* had paid at her own expence a standing Army in *Portugal*, to support a War against *Spain*.

And to compenat her Perfidy, at length she concluded a League offensive with that Kingdom, of which these were the principal Conditions: That they would be the Friends of each others Friends, and Enemies of each others Enemies, England only excepted: That *France* should furnish them with as many Men, as should be necessary to carry an offensive War into *Spain*, both by Sea and Land, and should advance by way of Loan, the one half of the Pay for the maintenance of the Auxiliary Troops. That *France* moreover should pay them every Year, by way of Loan, the sum of 300000 Crowns, and that all the Ports which should be taken from the *Spaniards* upon either Sea, should be put into the hands of the French, and that they should not treat either of *France* or League without joyn't consent. This League to continue Ten Years.

By so many several Instances, let all the World be judges how little credit there is to be given to the Public Faith of *France*, or what any other Prince can expect from his Honour, or his Promises in any matter whatsoever; who thus foully forfeited such a most Solemn Engagement to the Crown of *Spain*. For that Treaty carry'd on between two Princes in order to a Marriage, which is one of the most Solemn Negotiations that can be handled among Men, and confirm'd by an Oath, sanctified with all the most sacred Mysteries of Christian Religion, for a punctual obligation of performance, should be thus inhumanly violated, is not to be paralleld by any Example or Instance in History.

That noble example of the Roman Consuls, who bid Hanno not to fear, the Publick Faith secur'd him, is a thing of late unknown in *France*, where there is no security or trust in the Honour or Royal Promise of the Prince. For his truth to *Portugal* was only self-interest, to support the *Portugueses* against *Spain*, as formerly the French were wont to league with

with *Scotland* against *England*; so that whether the Character of *Amurath* the first, Emperor of the *Turks*, who is said to have been *Homo fallax, qui datam fidem ex opportunitate proferendi imprimis metuebatur, bello & pace simulata*. Egregius, may not fitly be apply'd to the Most *Christian King*, is left for them to determine who have felt the smart of his broken Leagues; which brings us to the second Breach of the *Pyrenean Treaty*. It is said, and acknowledg'd by the *Plenipotentiaries* in 33^d. Article of that Treaty, that the particular Capitulation of Marriage between the *French King* and the Eldest Daughter of *Spain*, bearing date with the General Treaty, was of the same force and vigor with the Treaty of Peace, as being the chiefest part thereof, and the most worthy, as well as the greatest and most precious Earnest of the security of its Duration.

The Queen Mother of *France*, and Aunt to the *Infanta*, desiring nothing more than the happy and suitable Union of two Persons that were so dear in her Affection, to remove all impediments, and dispell the doubts and scruples of the *Spanish Counsel*; found out an expedient, that by the contract of Marriage, the *Infanta* should absolutely renounce all manner of Right or Claim, which she might for ever have to the whole, or any parts of the *Spanish Succession* under any Pretence or Title whatever, to the end the *Spanish Monarchy* might in no case be liable, either to Foreign Subjection, or to be Dismember'd: And they were more inclinable on both sides to this expedient, because the way had been open'd for them before by the Example of the Queen-Mother, whose Renunciation was of the same Nature with the *Pyrenean*, both in form and substance, and grounded upon the same incompatibility of the two Successions.

The King of *Spain* believing the same sincerity in others as in himself, hearken'd to the offer, and thought that with such a precaution he might reconcile the *Spanish Law* with the *Salique*, and fully secure the Liberty of his Subjects. *France* on the other side acknowledg'd the thing to be just and usual, and freely consented to it, for the sake of the general good that

that should result from such a Peace, and confirm him in the possession of so many conquests. Thereupon the Instrument was drawn up by consent; and the French King oblig'd himself to ratifie it.

Whence it is plain, that the *Renunciation* was an essential Member of the Peace, the very *Soul* and an inseparable condition of the *Treaty of Marriage*, without which it never had been projected nor concluded, and consequently neither the *Treaty of Peace*.

Then again, that it was no private Act, but a Law and Pragmatick Sanction establish'd by joyn't consent of the two Crowns, is as clear from the words of the Act it self; And in the fifth and sixth Articles of the said Treaty, it has been decreed and resolv'd by joyn't consent, that is to say, of the two Kings; and with one will, after serious consideration, &c. that both my self, and the Children which God shall give me by this Marriage, are and shall remain incapable, disabl'd, and absolutely excluded from any right or hope to succeed in any of the Kingdoms, States, Signories, &c. And a little lower, condescending to this with the joyn't desire and earnest wishes of their Subjects, Vassals, and Natives, who desire that it may have the force and vigour of a Law and Pragmatick Sanction, and that it may be receiv'd and observ'd as such; and some lines lower in the following Section, are added these words: And it shall be decreed, by joyn't consent, that it is their Majesties Pleasure, that this Act shall have the force and vigour of a Law Establish'd in favour of their Kingdoms, and the publick interests of them.

A little above the three moving causes are specif'd; And in regard it concerns the Publick State of both Crowns, that being so large, they may never come to be united together, and to prevent all occasions that may happen of joyn'g them, &c. which is more fully explain'd two Pages lower. And having joyn'tly regard to the Publick and Common Good of the Kingdoms, which God has entrusted him with, which together with these belonging to the Crown of France, are equally interest'd in this; that the Grandeur and Majesty which they have upheld and

and maintain'd for so many Years together, with so much Happiness and Glory to the renown of their Kings, may not be diminish'd nor fall to decay, as of necessity they will diminish and fall, if by the means and cause of this *Marriage*, they shall happen to unite and be joy'n'd together in any one of the Children and Successors, the consequences whereof would cause such discontents and afflictions to the Subjects, as ought to be consider'd: Then the causes of the Renunciation are express'd to be the *publick good* of the Kingdoms, the preservation of the *Grandeur*, and *Glory* of their Majesties; to prevent the discontents of the People, and the Inconveniences which might otherwise arise, and to facilitate for the future the Marriages between the Children and Successors of the two Princes. All which causes being in their own nature *unalterable*, and of necessity *absolute*, could not be fasten'd upon any particular Act, nor limited to any restrictive conditions. This League therefore thus grounded upon these Foundations, were such Limitations and bounds to a Person aspiring to the Universal Monarchy of *Europe*, as were not to be fenced in with the common Ties and restraints of *Oaths* and *Treaties*. And therefore so soon as the *Old King of Spain* was dead, the *French Lawyers*, well understanding the humour of their Sovereign, and preferring the little *Quirks* of *Law* before the *Publick Faith*, started up a claim for their King in the right and behalf of his Wife the *Infanta*, notwithstanding her *Solemn Renunciation*, which was made a Member of the body of the Treaty, and as sacredly sworn to by the *French King* himself; pretending that a great part of the *Spanish Low Countries* was devolv'd to him in her Right by the Municipal Laws, and Local Customs of those Countries. Whereas it is a thing well known, that when Sovereign Princes enter into Treaties (which are indeed the true and only Laws between Monarchs,) they are regulated and confirm'd according to the Law of Nations common to all; and being so to be understood, it is an idle thing for *Civilians* to imagine, that a consideration of Laws Municipal, or customs belonging to any particular Country, under the Dominion of

either

either of the Treating Princes, can be admitted to the overthrowing of a Treaty, or the depriving either of the Parties of the Benefit and Security which he has thereby.

But notwithstanding the *Renunciation* was so carefully Penn'd, as if a whole Grand Council of *Civil Lawyers* had been call'd to out-doe all former Terms and expressions us'd in such Contracts, and to find out new binding Clauses; to prevent all possibility of Evasion, the *French King* was more easily induced to believe that his own great *Cannon-Law* was above all other *Law*, and more consentaneous to his Reason and his Designs; and therefore against the very sense and end of the *Renunciation*, under the slight pretence of a *Non-Entity*, he betook himself to force and violence, and with a powerfull Army fell on a sudden upon *Flanders*, and other parts of the *Spanish Territories*, with such an Inundation of War, that it was impossible for the unprovided *Spaniard* to resist him; more especially, after such deep Asseverations, that all his vast Preparations were no way intended against the *Spanish Dominions*.

These prosperous successes occasioned the *Triple League*, which put a stop to the *French Career*, and brought on another Treaty, which was manag'd at *Aken*, or *Aix la Chappelle*, in order to a new Agreement between *France* and *Spain*. The Observation of which affords us another instance of that ye call *French Fidelity*.

By this Treaty the *French King* was to remain possess'd of *Charleroy*, *Binch*, *Atbe*, *Doway*, the Fort of *Scarp*, *Turnay*, *Oudenard*, *Lille*, *Armentiers*, *Courtray*, *Bergues*, and *Turnes*, and all their *Bayliwicks*, &c. and restore to the King of *Spain* the County of *Burgundy* together with *Alost*. And to this Treaty all the Princes of *Christendom* were invited to give the two Kings their *Promises* and *Engagements* of *Warranty*, as to all the Contents of the Treaty. And by another Article of the Treaty it was accorded, that whatever should on the day of the *Ratification* of the Peace be found upon the *Lands* of *France*, should appertain to Her, and that whatever in like manner should be found upon the *Lands* of *Spain*, should appertain to the Crown of *Spain*; but, as if it were an impossibility for

France to keep her word, the Most *Christian* Prince designing to make his Advantage of this Article, before the Ratification came, caus'd the *Aix* to be set to a Wood of Overgrown Trees, which was upon the *Lands* of *Spain*, and having fell'd the Timber, transported it into his own Dominions, that when the *Ratification* should come, he might have an excuse for what he had done.

In like manner, though he were to restore all *Burgundy* by the *Articles* of this *Treaty* without reservation, and though he were Sworn upon the Cross, the Holy Evangelists, the Canons of the Mass, and upon his Honour, fully, really, and *bona fide* to observe and accomplish all the contents of the *Articles*: yet he both dismantl'd the strong Holds and Places of the Country, carry'd away all the Ammunitions and Warlike Provisions, and would have destroyed the Rich Salt Pits of that *Province*, but for the powerfull Interposition of *England* and *Holland*.

Nor could this *Treaty* of *Aix*, so religiously sworn to tie up the *French* King from exacting heavy Contributions from the *Duchies* of *Lymburgh* and *Luxenburgh*, from laying new claims to some Towns as important as any of those that had been granted him by the Peace; nor from confiscating the Estates of the Subjects of the King of *Spain*, that refus'd to forswear their Allegiance, not sparing the Royal House of *Mary Mont*. And as if these Infractions and Inroachments had not been sufficient, they forc'd their way with great Quantities of Merchandize through the *Spanish* Territories, without paying Customs, and not long after endeavour'd to surprize the Town of *Hainault*. And in short, they did whatever they pleas'd, plunder'd even the most sacred Places, and acted without remorse or pity, whatever can be imagined by insolent and unconscionable Men.

This perfidious dealing of *France* with *England* and *Spain*, spreading over *Europe* like a Gangrene, as it prov'd extremely prejudicial to some, so it became no less pernicious to others of the *European* Princes.

Among the rest, the Duke of *Lorraine*, by the *Pyrenean* Treaty,

Treaty, was to be restor'd to his Dukedom of *Lorraine*, with all the Places and Towns which he had possess'd in the Bishopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*. But *France*, after the Execution of the other Articles of that Peace, delay'd as long as she could the performance of that part which related to the Duke, and still refus'd to restore him to his Country, till she had made him condescend to another *Treaty* with her, whereby he was constrain'd to part with several other considerable Places, besides what had been granted to him by the *General Peace*. Nor would that Usurpation satisfy her voracious Appetite; for that after a Year and an half of an unsettl'd Possession, during which time, under several unjust pretences, new quarrells were every day pick'd with him, till she forc'd him with a considerable Army, to surrender into her hands his Town of *Marfal*.

Nor was it long after before the *French* again compell'd him to sign a new *Treaty*, still more disadvantageous than the two former; nor could he then, as little as before, have any quiet Enjoyment of that little they had left him, till they had worm'd him out of all. For every day the *French* encroached upon his Jurisdiction, the Liberties of his Territories, and his Sovereignty it self: He laid most Enormous Taxes upon the Duke's Subjects; he constrain'd him to disband his Forces, and then to raise new Men again, as the Most Christian Usurper thought fit. He was kept from revenging his own Quarrels, to take part in that of others, all his Enemies were let loose against him, to stop the progress of his Armies, as soon as he had gain'd the least Advantage. And in few Words, the Noble Duke, who deserv'd a much better Treatment, was all that while rather a Vassal to *France*, than a Sovereign Prince. Neither would this satisfy the Ambition of the *French King*, who finding by many circumstances how highly the Duke resented such Despotick Usage, he sent one of his Generals to surprize and seize his Person, and to bring him either dead or alive. A new *French Mode* of dealing with Sovereign Princes, not known in the more generous Climates of *Europe*, and which may give us some Hopes of seeing the Northern part of the

World govern'd by *Basbas* as well as the *Eastern*.

But 'tis an infallible *Maxim*, that every Prince dispossest'd of his Estate, may hold for certain there will be nothing omitted on the Usurper's part, or Conquerer in Possession, to ruin him if possible, and all his Generation. Therefore 'tis not strange that the *French King* should leave no Stone unturn'd for the Destruction of His Highness of *Lorrain*: From hence it was, that the *Imperial Governour* of *Philipsburgh*, the same who afterwards basely and cowardly surrender'd up that Garrison to *Crequi*, so notoriously and openly as he did, attempted the Destruction of that Prince, by a *Trap-door* which he cunningly caus'd to be contriv'd for that purpose in the *Bridge* of that Place; through which the Duke, not dreaming of any such *French Treachery* so near him, fell head-long to the Bottom of the *Ditch*. For may it not be justly infer'd, that this *Governour* had capitulated and agreed with some Christian Minister of *France*, to execute to greatfull a peice of *Treason*, more especially, 'since it was by the Power of the Favourers of *France* at *Vienna*, that the *Traitors* escap'd altogether unpunish'd.

And now we are come to *Vienna*, it will not be amiss to take a short view of the Most *Christian King's* behaviour towards the Emperor, where he will be found nothing chang'd either in his *Morals* or his *Politicks*.

As for the occasion that ever his *Imperial Majesty* gave the *French King*, to make such Bloudy Wars upon Him, there is no body that can tell of any: Nor is it probable that a Prince so good Natur'd, so Piously inclin'd, so much given to Repose, and Peace, and so averse from contending with his Neighbours, or making War upon his Inferiours, as he is said to be, should be an *Aggressor*: But all the World knows that it has been long the *Ambition* of *France* to grasp in his hands the Universal Monarchy of the fourth part of the *Habitable Earth*; and this is that which makes the *French King* seek Occasions of Publick Universal Disturbance, and the better to succeed, to leave nothing unattempted that force or fraud can procure. It is no Quarrel between *Nations*, bearing enmi-

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ty to one *another*, neither is it in revenge of Injuries received, but an impotent *Rage* and *Lust* of Empire in one Man, that has set all *Europe* together by the Ears; *Delirat Ludovicus, plectitur Europa*. One man is mad for the Empire, and that madness of one man sets all *Europe* in a *Flame*.

Now for that the worst of Usurpers would be thought to have some glittering pretence for their *Injustice*, therefore it is that the *French King* makes it his business, to find out men of *Wit* and *Cavil*, to turmoil for Justifications of his illegal Actions; such men are easily found, and the Temptations of Gold makes them no less sedulous to gratifie the *Jupiter* that commands the Golden Showres; so that if they can but find him a Pretence of Claim, he'll find Armies and Bombs to make it good. Under the warmth of such Golden Encouragements was Hatch'd that Elaborate *Peice*, Entitled, *The just Pretensions of the King* (meaning the *French King*) to *Europe*; wherein after the Author has laid it for a Foundation, that the *Demesnes* and *Conquests of Kingdoms* are always the *Demesnes* and *Conquests of Sovereigns*, and that the *Conquests and Demesnes of Crowns* cannot be ascertain'd or prescrib'd; he adds, *That the greater part of Germany is the Patrimony and Ancient inheritance of the French Kings*.

Charlemaigne possess'd Germany not as *Emperor*, but as *King of France*. From which Doctrine it is evident, that his *Imperial Majesty*, nor indeed any Prince in *Europe*, can ever be safe, nor hope for any quiet, while the *Ambition of France* is in a condition to lay such a claim to their *Dominions*. More especially, since it is known by wofull experience, that the *French King* gives no other Reasons for his unjust *Violences*, nor cares to give any other than what the *Lyon* gave to the weaker *Beasts*; one part is his *Right*, as King of the *Forest*, another because he is able to *subdue*; the third he takes by *Force*, and for the rest, touch it who dares.

Another Cünning, to set up a *French Title* is by the means of certain *Scribes*, as good as ever *Granger*, so dextrous at the strokes of their *Pens*, that they will imitate the obsolete *Gothick Characters* with that exactness, that you would swear they

they were Written above Five or Six Hundred Years agoe, and by that means, they will set up a *Dependence* from such a distance of time, that *Beelzebub* himself shall not be able to disprove it.

Upon these Foundations it was, that as if he were dealing only with the *Farmers* of his *Revenues*, by a Publick *Declaration* he erected a Sovereign Court at *Mets*, compos'd according to the custom of *France*, of a dozen of his Lawyers, who, by virtue of the King's Authority, and the Ministry of the *Catchpoles* of that clandestine Jurisdiction, summon before them all such *Kings* and *Princes* as are possess'd of any Territory which the King is pleas'd to call a *Dependence* upon any State, with which he has nothing to doe; and when no body appears to acknowledge the Jurisdiction of this *Tyrannical* and *Universal Piepoudre*, and to give them an account by what Right they possess what their Predecessors have for three or four Hundred Years peaceably enjoy'd; presently the Most *Christian* Prince makes his own Power his Judges, and his Army his Advocates, and immediately with *Fire* and *Sword* seizes upon the confiscated *Dominion*. And by virtue of such Pretensions as these, he *claims* and has *possess'd* himself of the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, the Dutchy of *Deux Ponts*, and the best part of *Alsatia*, as being dependencies of the *Bishopricks* of *Toul*, *Metz*, and *Verdun*; and consequently must be united to the *Demefnes* of the Crown of *France*.

Having then so clear a Title to the *Empire*, no wonder he pursues so dreadfully the recovery of his Right. And yet the true Mother of the Child could not endure to see the Bowels of her *Infant* ript up before her Eyes; no, nor can we believe the Most *Christian* Prince to be the Hereditary Father of those Countries, which, in detestation of all Compassion, he so inhumanly *ransacks* and *depopulates*; being then a Spurious Title, disown'd by the *Legitimate Parents* of all true Titles, *Law*, and *Justice*, which only fraud and force could make good. Of both how dreadfully, and how too successfully the *Ambitious Monarch* has made use in asserting his illegal claims, all *Europe* can too sadly testify; no less lavish of his Gold than of humane

mane Blood. The Grand *Vizier*, and the Cham of *Pre-copite Tartary*, were his *Pensioners*, dazl'd with several Millions of his *Louisian* Medalls; the one to divert the Arms of *Poland*; the other to keep his *Imperial Majesty* employ'd in the utmost Limits of his Dominions, bordering upon *Turky*, that he with the less resistance might revel in the Ruins of the flourishing *Gardens* and *Cities* of the *Rhine*. And as he tramples under foot all *Faith* and *Honour* at Home. so by tampering with the Ministers and Subjects of other Princes, he instructs them here to manage their fidelity to the best advantage of his own Ambition, and by a *Metal* of his own, tries what *Metal* they are made of before he deal with their Masters. And with this sort of *White Powder*, which does execution without Noise, shoots down more *Citadels*, *Castles*, and strong Holds, and takes in more Towns than all the *Thunder* of his *Cannon*. In so much, that it has been observ'd, that when his Ambassadors go abroad, they either carry along with them the Principal *Engins*, or else they are sent after them; an Ambassador, or an Agent go before his Army: and then usually a Conquest follows. *Ἀρχυλαὶ δόρυαίσι μάχῃ* is his *Motto*: A new way to Honour and Renown, unknown to *Alexander*, or any of the dull *Roman* Conquerors.

Had not the Steward of Commissary General *Capellier's* House been tainted with this golden *Poison*, he had never been surpriz'd by his Master in the very Act of *Traiterous Correspondence* with the Minister of *France*, to whom he gave an exact account of all he could discover in his Master's House. And to confirm what his Master had detected, at length certain Letters, which the Steward was to have received from the *French* Minister, were seiz'd at the *Imperial Post-Office* in *Frankford*.

After the Peace of *Nimeguen*, the City of *Strasburgh* thought it self in full security, confirm'd by several fervent and vehement Letters, which the *French* King wrote to them from time to time, and the assurances given them by his Resident abiding in the City, that his Master desir'd nothing more than to live in Peace and Amity with the *Emperor*, and with the
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Cities of the Empire. And yet by the *underhand*, contending and tampering with the same *Resident*, a Traitor was chosen *Burgher-master*, who acted altogether conformable to the Advice of *France*. On the other side, the *Magistrates* and *Burghesses* being lull'd asleep by the fair Promises and Protestations of *France*, dismiss'd their Guard of *Switzers*, which were the chief security of their City: But no sooner were the *Switzers* departed, but *Monsieur Louvoy* with a powerfull Army invested the City, and forc'd them to surrender upon such Conditions as he was pleas'd to prescribe them. After which the *French King* made no scruple to violate those pitifull *Articles* which they granted them, and to treat them as *Slaves* like the rest of his Subjects.

The Treaty of *Nimeguen* began in the Name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity; and the end of it was, that there should be an immoveable and unshaken Peace between his *Imperial Majesty* and the *French King*, to stop the *desolation* of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of so much *Christian Blood*; yet, no sooner was the Emperor engag'd against the *Turk*, and that *Spain* and her Allies had laid down their Arms and disbanded the greatest part of their Forces, relying upon the Faith of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but the Most *Christian King* fell in upon *Flanders* with a more than *Turkish* Fury; *Burning*, *Plundering*, and *Levelling* with the Earth whole *Towns* and *Villages*, on purpose to constrain the People to revolt, and to become his Vassals to preserve themselves from utter ruin.

The Correspondence of the Most *Christian King* with the *Ottoman Port*, is too well known, and how it was at his Most *Christian Importunity*, that the Grand Seignior broke the first Truce which he had made with the Empire, to second the designs of Count *Teckelej*, whom *France*, out of a particular Zeal to the *Catholick Religion*, assisted with Men and Money, and that prevailing charm it was that wrought upon the Port to send back Count *Caprara*, and reject the Propositions of Peace which he carry'd along with him. Of which the Marquis of *Seppesville*, then the *French Ambassador at Vienna*, fail'd

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not with all diligence to give his Master Notice; who with no less sedulity dispatch'd another Person to the Grand Visier, to oblige and encourage him to contrive the Siege of *Vienna*; urging him that it was for his Honour not to quit it; That the City was at its last Gasp, and that it behov'd him to take it, whatever it cost him, for the sake of his Reputation, and the publick Good of the Port; for that the Siege having made such a noise in the World, he could not leave the prosecution of it without Eternal Infamy to the *Ottoman* Empire, and the Grand *Vizier*; adding withall, that to facilitate the taking of the Town and to divide the Emperors Forces, his Master would enter into *Flanders* with a Potent Army, which would infallibly oblige the Princes of the Empire, to recall their Forces for their own Security. And in that point, he was as good as his Word to the *Turk*, entering *Flanders* at the same timewith *Fire and Sword*, as if he had been second to *Mahomet*. But when *Vienna* was reliev'd; he was so far from partaking in the general Joy of the rest of the *Christi*an World, that he forbid his *Ecclesiasticks* to observe any *Thanksgiving* for the Victory of the *Christians*, upon pain of incurring his High Displeasure.

Nor is it only by the assistance of open and profess'd *Infidels*, that the *French King* fights the *Empire* abroad, but by the means of his pretended *Friends*, and nearest *Counsellors*, who having finger'd the Gold of *France*, become *Traitors* to their *Lawfull Prince*, and betray his very *Cabinet Secrets*. This occasion'd the misunderstanding that happen'd between the Duke of *Brandenburgh* and *Montecuculi*, General of the Imperial Forces in the *Holland War*.

For in the Year 1672. when all *Europe* look'd upon the *United Provinces* near the brink of *Destruction*, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, fore seeing the consequences to be expected from the successfull enterprises of *France*, took the Field with a considerable Army, at what time *Montecuculi* was on his March, with a design to act jointly. Upon which *Turenne* was sent to oppose those two Armies, but by the several *Marches* and *Counter Marches* which the Elector made, *Turenne's Army*

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was so tir'd and harass'd, that about the end of the *Campaign* it was in so miserable a condition, that all *Turenne* could doe, was to defend himself; which caus'd the *Elector* to make a vigorous Remonstrance of all things to be made to the *Imperial Council*. Which wrought so effectually, that positive Orders were sent *Montecuculi* to join the *Elector* and fight *Turenne*, without farther loss of time; so that nothing but Treachery, the mode of *France*, could have prevented the Total Ruine of *Turenne's Army*. But the *French Instruments* in the *Imperial Court* so order'd the matter, that *Montecuculi's Orders* were chang'd, and an express command sent him, neither to joyn the *Elector*, nor to fight *Turenne*. The *Elector*, who had receiv'd from the Court of *Vienna* a formal Letter, which gave him an Account of the true Order which the Emperor had sent his *General* to joyn him, and fight the shatter'd Enemies, wonder'd when *Montecuculi*, being by him summon'd to execute the Order, refus'd to obey it. But *Montecuculi*, who knew nothing of the Letter sent the *Elector*, could do no less than follow his own Instructions.

The *Elector* was concern'd in Reputation to make the Emperor sensible of *Montecuculi's* proceedings; and if *Montecuculi* was strangely surpriz'd, when at his return to *Vienna*, his *Imperial Majesty* call'd him to a strict Account, why he neither join'd the *Brandenburger*, nor fought *Turenne*, the Emperor was no less amaz'd, when his *General* produced for his discharge an Order in exact form, forbidding him to doe either the one or the other. This was a perfect Mystery, however, afterwards it was found out to have been a contrivance between the *French Emissaries*, and some of the *Imperial Ministers*, who having easily found a way to intercept the *Original Order*, and in the same Dispatch to transmit a false one under a counterfeited Hand and Seal. And thus perhaps it was that *General Soubes*, after the Battle of *Schloss*, drew off from the Prince of *Orange*, and left him in the Lurch, under pretence of not having order to doe any more than what he had done.

Farbrück was a Town upon the Borders of *Germany*, that stood

Good conveniently for the purposes of the *French King*, and therefore he resolv'd to fortify it. On the other side, the *Imperialists* complain'd of it to the *French King*, as a Truce and Treaty both at one time; but all the Answer they could get, was, that the *Royal Chamber of Metz* had irrevocably decreed it to belong to the Crown of *France*, and therefore the *Imperialists* had no reason to complain of a Sovereign Monarch's fortifying his Frontier Towns.

His very proposals of *Marriage* are only snares to entrap such Princes as will accept of his *Matches*; and because his main design is at the *Empire*, therefore he strives to scatter his *Circes* and *Medias* among the Princes of *Germany*. Believing Wives to be the fittest Instruments to betray their Husbands, and the nuptial sheets to be the securest Harbours for Treachery.

Thus after the Marquess of *Bethune's* Sister was married to the King of *Poland*, jealousies between the King her Husband and the *Emperor* were fomented, and Factions set up in that Country, by the means of those *Golden Rays* which the Sun of *France* displays in that Court by the Hands of the Bankers of *Hamburg* and *Dantzick*. And the more to encourage her to play her Game according to the *French Instructions*, his Most *Christian Majesty* made her Father a Duke and Peer of *France*, and promis'd to receive her as a Queen, and not as a Subject, if she return'd a Widow, in her own Country. Thus he thought to have caught the Young Duke of *Bavaria* with one of his natural Daughters; but that *Heroick Prince* despis'd the Motion. And if the *French King* were assur'd that the Young Prince of *Poland* should succeed his Father, there is another natural Daughter of *France* ready prepar'd for him; for otherwise, it would be a Daughter merely thrown away, if she could not be in a Station to serve her own Country. For that the main end of the *French King*, in giving *French Wives* to the King of *Poland*, and the several Princes of *Germany*, is to divide the strength of the *Empire*, and lessen the Authority of the *Emperor*, by separating from his interest the particular Princes of the *Empire* by private *Intrigues*, and distinct

Treaties, which though it be contrary to the Treaty of *Münster*, yet that signifies nothing to a Prince who has no such Veneration for *Leagues* as to think them worth observing.

As for the *French King's* dealing with the Duke of *Nieuburgh* it was somewhat *Barbarous*; for that, after the *French King* had caus'd him to *Mortgage* the greatest part of his *Estate* almost beyond the hopes of *Redemption*, in expectation of the *Polish Crown*, to which *France* had promis'd to advance him by the assistance of a *Strong Party*, which she had in that Kingdom, contrary to the *Treaties*, as well with the Duke as with the *Elector of Brandenburg*, and to his reiterated *Promises* and *Vows*, both by word of *Mouth* and in *Writing*; he understand, by his *Creatures* and *Agents*, oppos'd the Duke's pretensions, and endeavour'd with all the industry and importunity imaginable, to have the Prince of *Conde* prefer'd before him, and all the rest of his *Competitors*; a sufficient warning to all Princes how they rely upon the *Broken Reed* of *French Integrity*.

The *Elector of Brandenburg* was environ'd with *French Emissaries* and *Spies*, and some of his Principal *Ministers* so intoxicated with the *Elixirs of France*, that nothing was said or done in his *Palace*, of which the *French Envoy* had not swift *Intelligence*. And the World was well inform'd of all the *Intrigues* and large *Presents*, which *Monsieur De Rebenack* scatter'd about in that Court; of which the *Agent* himself was so unwary, or so foolish, as to make his boasts.

The *Elector of Saxony* better understood his own Interest, and therefore would not bite at the *Golden Hook*, as one that disdain'd the treacherous *Offers of France*; but the *French King* endeavour'd by other ways to raise him disturbances in his own *Family*, and to set him at *Variance* with his *Neighbours*, which would have strangely imbroild him, had not the *Emperor* in time provided against those *Mischiefs*. However, lest it should be said there was any *Court* in *Christendom*, wherein the *French King* had not some *Plough* or other going, he forbears not to send into *Saxony* such as know how to accommodate themselves to the *Humour of the Country*, more especially

cially the stoutest *Drinkers* he can find out, who by that means, making themselves familiar at the *Tables* of the *Great Persons*, watch their opportunities in the highth of *Jollity* and *Comotation* to draw the *Worms* out of their *Noses*, and dive into the bottoms of their open'd hearts.

The *Palatine* Electors, neither Father nor Son, would close with the Interest of the *French*, and therefore his most *Christian* Majesty sacrificed the depopulated Cities of that Country to his *Fury*, even to the compassion of some that were the Executioners of his *Rage*; a Depopulation which none but such Monsters of Men as the Most *Christian* King employs would have undertaken; Men so impious and fearless of God, that one of them being mildly reprehended for the burning of a fair *Town*, reply'd, *That he would burn God in Heaven, if his Master the King of France commanded him to doe it.* But perhaps the Most *Christian* King is of the Opinion of the *Antient Galls*, believing there is no way to give peace to a Country, but by rooting out the Inhabitants, according to that of *Tacitus*, *Galli, ubi solitudinem fecerunt, pacem appellant.*

Nor could the Bishop of *Munster*, as cunning as he was, preserve himself from being out-witted by the *French* infidelity. For that being comprehended in the League of the *Rhine*, when he found himself attack'd by the States of *Holland* within the Empire, he implored the Aid of *France* according to the *Guarranty*, but in vain; for which when he was about to make his complaint, he was of a sudden overwhelm'd with the Forces of *France*, and had not his Enemies us'd Moderation toward him more than his own *Allie*, his Territories though the *Patrimony* of the *Church*, had been laid in Ashes before now.

When the *French* King broke Faith with *Holland*, to the surprize of a great part of their Country, he was so far from assigning any *Cause, true or false*, for his Actions, that he only publish'd a *Declaration of War* without any other *Reasons*, than only the *Ill satisfaction* which His Majesty had of the behaviour of the States General toward him, being risen to that Degree, that he can no longer without Diminution of his Glory, dissemble his Indignation against them, &c. Therefore he had resolv'd

resolv'd to make War against them by Sea and Land, &c. And commands all his Subjects *courir sus upon the Hollanders*, for such is Our Pleasure.

Certainly it was never known that in any Age or Nation in the World the Sword was drawn upon no better Allegations; a style so far from being Most *Christian*, that nothing but some *French Romance* could parallel the Expression. All that can be said, 'twas *A-la-mode de France*.

But *Holland* had no reason to wonder at these proceedings, considering what a *Prank* the *French King* had plaid them before, when he pretended to joyn with them in the War against *England*. At what time *France*, by virtue of a Treaty of *Guarranty* with the States of the United Provinces, after several requests ineffectually made by the States, found her self oblig'd to make a shew of undertaking to defend them against *England*; among the rest of the *Articles*, there was one by which it was concluded and agreed in express terms, that the *Allies* should not *Negotiate*, much less conclude any Peace or Truce with the common Enemy, without the consent of the other, and without procuring the same satisfaction for his *Allie*, as he would for himself. The States tied themselves with that *Integrity* to this Obligation, that notwithstanding the considerable Advantages offer'd them to treat separately; they would not so much as lend an Ear to any Proposition of that Nature. *France* on the other side, had always kept on Foot a private *Negotiation*, which nevertheless the *Dutch* had all the Reason in the World to suspect, because of the continual Posting of *Curriers* between *Paris* and *London*. However *France* confirm'd them so authentickly in a contrary belief, and gave them such positive Promises, that she would never hearken to any Proposition, unless in a joint Assembly, for a General Peace, that she order'd the Count *D' Estrades*, that in Case the States would not give Credit to what he assured them as an *Ambassador*, he should quit that Character for so long time, and pawn his Faith to them as a Private Person. A great honour indeed to the Count *d' Estrade*, to have the Reputation of a Person that would not tell an untruth, but under the Character of a Publick

Publick Minister of France, and that the *Probity* of his Person was above the *Dignity* of his *Employment*. Though had he been so improvident to have been bound for his Master, he must certainly have answered both the *Principal* and *Interest*; for certain it is that *England* and *France* concluded the Peace without the *consent* or so much as the *knowledge* of the *States*; neither did *France* make any mention of them or their *Interests*, or of any reserve or relation to the *General Peace*. But that which was more surprizing was this, that after the *French King* had thus concluded a *private Peace* with *England*, notwithstanding he had promis'd the King not to exercise any *Act* of *Hostility* against him, he us'd all his endeavours to oblige the *Dutch* to put forth their *Fleet* to *Sea*, engaging to join with them, and agreeing upon all the *Conditions* necessary for that purpose. A double headed peice of *Treachery*, fit to be recorded to the *Eternal Infamy* of the *Faith Breaker*.

If we look into *Sweden*, we shall find that she was consider'd as more potent than *Denmark*, and therefore a *League* was clapt up with them, to prevent the *Danes* assisting *Holland*, and by that *League* the King of *Sweden* was to receive by way of *Pension* or *Gratuity*, Sixteen Hundred Thousand *Crowns*. But the *French*, upon second *Thoughts*, finding the *Treaty* with the *Sweeds* to be of little use to them, refus'd to ratifie it, and sent away *Monsieur Trelon*, to tell the King of *Sweden* in short, that his Master declar'd it void; a quick and *Majestick* way to rescind a *Treaty* at any time.

If we remove into *Poland*, there you shall find no body more busie than the *French King's Ambassadors* at the *Elections* of the King, to procure the choice of such a one as may be tack'd to his *Interest*, or at least such a one as may have no kindness to the *House of Austria*, and all this to enable him the more to disturb the Peace of the *Empire*. In pursuance of which ungodly designs, under a pretence of Advancing the *Affairs* of *Poland*, and settling a perfect *Amity* with that *Kingdom*, the *French King* contriv'd a *Marriage* for the *Polish Prince*, with a *Lady of France*. By which means he had a fair opportunity to send thither as her *Attendants*, and for the more *Splendor* of

of her *Fame*, so many expert *Instruments* of *Mischief*, that immediately they form'd and settl'd a *Cabal* with such *Intrigues* as in a short time enflam'd the *Nobility* of that *Kingdom* into *Animosities* and *Factions*, not likely to be so soon again extinguish'd: And at that time they wrought so far, that the King soon after became willing to resign the *Kingdom*; upon which, the *Turk*, seeing the great *Divisions* that were rais'd among them, was the more easily allur'd in by the *French Cabal*, who procur'd by *Versallian's* directions that *Mischief*, partly out of *rèvenge* because they could not compass another King either of *French Bloud* or *French Interest* at the next *Election*, and partly, because the *New King* had contracted a *Marriage* with the *Emperour's Sister*.

And now *Poland*, by reason of its *Situation*, being sheltered under the *Wings* of the *French Ambassador*, is fix'd upon by the *French*, to convey themselves from thence into *Hungary*, and the *Ottoman Port*, for the better and more easie carrying on their *Intrigues* between *France*, the *Male Contents*, and the *Turk*. And first, it appear'd by several *Letters* dispersed both in *Constantinople*, *Transilvania*, and *Hungary*, that upon the 30th. of *December*, 1681. the War was resolv'd upon, and Sworn to against the *Emperor*, in the *Serraglio* of *Constantinople*, in the *Holy Council*, call'd the *Divan*, where the *Mufti*, *High Priest* of the *Mahomitan Religion*, sits *President*. Which sufficiently laid open the *Authors* and *Procurers* of that War, and clearly shew'd, that the *French* were not asham'd, as if it had been a famous *Action* in them to take advice of the *Divan*, and applaud the success of the *Negotiation*, as they did in their *Letters* written backwards and forwards to the *Rebels*, in which they congratulated with the *Rebels*; for having drawn the *Rebels* to their *Succour*, they promis'd each other in their *Letters* all the *Advantages* they could expect, which aim'd at no less than to have driven the *Emperor* out of the best of his *Dominions*.

It was known that such of the *Hungarians* as were forc'd to run their *Country* for conspiring against the *Emperor*, liv'd only upon such supplies of *Money* as they receiv'd from the
French

French, to the end they should not be constrain'd to make their *Peace* with the *Emperour*, whose *Clemency* they were made believe extended no farther than to offer it; so that they resolv'd to prosecute their Enterprize upon the Promises that were made them from *France*. Which was the reason that *Akakia* renewed and confirm'd more powerfully than ever the *League* and *Alliance* with the *Male-Contents* in *Hungary*. The *French* Emissaries also, without any shame of violating the *Law of Nations*, and in *Countries* where the Solemn *Treaty* of *Peace* was in full force, though they had been manifestly discovered in a secret *Conspiracy*, run on afterwards more than ever with an unparallell'd *Impudence*, as if all things had been lawfull for them to act without controul.

An Hunderd Thousand *Florins* were ordered at *Paris* to foment the *Discontents* of the *Hungarian* Rebels, and quicken the Motion of the *Turks*; which sum was deliver'd at *Dantzick*, and paid into the Hands of a *Banker*, who afterwards deliver'd it into the Hands of the *French* Emissaries, at several Payments, the better to hide the Business. And the *Sieur du Vernay Boucauldi*, Count *Teckely's* real Spie, caus'd to be deliver'd to the *Sieur Valentine Nemessan* 11300 *Duckats*, to oblige the *Male-Contents* to take *Arms* again, and attack the *Cittadel* of *Zatmar*, after the *French* Mode; that is, to endeavour to gain the *Garrison* or *Citizens* with Money.

These *Tricks* of the *French* Emissaries were so well known, that the Princess *Radziwilliana* forbade the suffering any *French* to pass through her Countrey of *Saculia*, fearing lest they should as in other Places, corrupt her People with Money, and one being taken passing through her Countrey, was by her command laden with *Irons*, and severely punish'd. Nevertheless they took other *Roads*, and had frequent private interviews with *Valentin Nemessan*, *Peter Jagel*, and other particular Friends and Allies of *Teckely*. They made it their Business likewise to have more and more frequent conferences in *Transilvania*, sending first one, and then another to *Paris* with ample Accounts of their Proceedings, and for farther Instructions.

Of all these things the Emperours Ambassador in the Court of *Poland* complain'd to his Majesty, and desir'd that no *French* Man, not being an Ambassador, or bearing some other Employment, might be permitted to stay in his *Dominions*. Upon which the King gave Notice to the *French* Ambassador, to order *Akasia* and *Du Vernay* to withdraw: The *Senate* also told the same Ambassador, that they well understood that the *French* were they who had stirr'd up the *Troubles* in *Hungary*; that they knew what *Money* had been given for it, what *Cabals* they had held, and what the *Sieur du Vernay* kept every day. They declared him to be a *Spie*, and that he had no other business to detain him about *Leopold*, but only to treat with the *Turks* and *Mahometans* about drawing the *War* into *Hungary*. The Ambassador answered, that *Vernay* was sent with him into *Poland* to manage the *Affairs* of the Most *Christian* King his Master, and deny'd that either *Vernay* or he had any commerce with the *Hungarians* or *Turks*.

But the *Spanish* Ambassador having made new Discoveries, renew'd his complaints to the King, who gave him Audience in the presence of *Vitry* the *French* Ambassador, and before the whole *Senate*; where he spoke a long time against the abominable *Methods* and *Practices* of the *French*, carry'd on by *Vernay*, to promote the *Troubles* of *Hungary*, and bring the *Turks* into *Christendom*; but then it was that *Vitry*, having no way to avoid it, declar'd *Vernay* to be joint Ambassador with him, from the *French* King: by that means to shelter a *Traitor* to *Christendom* under the Protection of the *Law* of *Nations*.

Much about the same time the *Castellan* of *Primistau* perceiving that neither His Majesty of *Poland* nor the *Senate* expell'd the *French* Spies, and moreover that their designs still succeeded better and better, refus'd to permit *Vernay* to enter his *Village* of *Nimoravia*, but forced him to pass another way.

Vitry was highly incens'd at this, and going directly to Court, laid before the King the *Affront* and *Indignity* offer'd to his Associate *Vernay*, and was so bold as to demand the *Imprisonment* of the *Castellan* for satisfaction; but the King not enduring

enduring his *Confidence*, told him plainly, that it was to no purpose to couch *Vernay* under the *Quality* of an Ambassador, for that the *Tragedies* he acted under the vain pretence of an Ambassador, were too well known; that all the *devices* of the *French*, and their *contracts* with the *Turk* were discover'd, that the places which *Vernay* had corrupted were named; their *Resolutions* and *Designs* known, that he could exactly tell how much Money had been remitted from *France* to *Hungary*, and how they had us'd *Violence*, *Diceit*, and wicked *Practice* against the Emperour, to the misfortune of *Christendom*.

The Ambassador would have pretended to have clear'd himself of these things, which he said were *wrongfully* charg'd upon his Nation. But the King growing *hot*, would not hear him, only told the Ambassador he would lay Ten Thousand *Pistoles* with him, that he would *undeniably* prove all that he had said to be true.

At which the *French* Ambassador stood amaz'd, and by his silence sufficiently *confirm'd* the thing. The rest of the *French* that were present also, in a *Consternation* fix'd their *Eyes* upon the *Ground*; not lifting them up, but to gaze upon one another, as it were *accusing* themselves. So certain it is, that the inward reproach of *Conscience*, and the secret *Power* of *Truth*, put the most fierce and confident out of *Countenance*, and by reducing the *Guilty* to a shamefull *Silence*, force them to make some sort of confession of their *Crimes*.

Besides what has been recited, there were several *Letters* intercepted, which clear'd up the *Truth* of the *French* correspondence with the *Turks* and *Hungarian* Male-Contents. One from Monsieur *Vernay* to Count *Teckely*, wherein the *French* Spie tells him, that he had receiv'd with great joy the *Letters* which he sent him from the *Camp* before *Filleck*, enclos'd in the *Packets* of the *French* Ambassador at *Constantinople*. That he had endeavour'd to send *Jaygell* what he had promis'd him, and what he had receiv'd, but wanted an *Opportunity*; farther he desir'd the *Count* to order it so, that his *Messengers* should come to him by *Night*, and directed him which *Road* they should take, to avoid the *Searches* of

the *Polonians*, concluding that he should take care in all things that the Count should be pleas'd to command him.

Another *Letter* from Count *Teckely* to *Vernay*, wherein the Count gives *Vernay* thanks to his faithfull Agent *Valentine Nemessani*, and promises him to acknowledge it, as occasion should serve; gives him an account of his taking *Cassovia* and *Filleck*, and how he intended to prosecute his good Success.

Another *Letter* from *Peter Jaygell* Governour of *Cassovia* to Monsieur *Vernay*; wherein *Jaygell* gives *Vernay* an Account of the taking and dismantling of *Filleck*, that *Teckely* had been Proclaim'd King of *Hungary*, and confirm'd in that Quality by the Great Turk, who sent him from the Port a Hat instead of a Crown, a Standard, and a Sceptre. He tells *Vernay* farther, that *Nemessani* was gone to treat of Affairs at the French King's Court, and presses *Vernay* to hasten the supply promis'd by the French King.

Sufficient Proofs of the pernicious and Most Anti-Christian Treacheries of the Most Christian King to the ruin of Christendom. After all this, to shew the extent of French falshood, you shall see that if it stand with his own Interest, the French King will not stick to betray himself, and discover his own Treasons; for that at the beginning of the Dutch War, when he saw the Emperour arming himself in good earnest to assist the Dutch, to dissuade and divert him from his purpose; and to engage him, had it been possible, not to concern himself in the Quarrel, he very fairly offer'd to deliver into the Emperour's hands all the Original Letters and Papers he had receiv'd from time to time from his brib'd Friends and Creatures in Poland and Hungary, to the end that both his Imperial Majesty and the King of Poland might take such Orders as they thought fit with those Traitors. which may serve as a fare warning and determent to all those that prefer French Money before their Loyalty, and the true Interests of their Country.

'Tis true that for some time the Most Christian King made the raising of his Siege from before *Luxenburgh* a great Argument of his Christian Zeal and Generosity to his Imperial Majesty,

Majesty, not to assail him when the *Turk* was at his Doors, but the true ground of his retiring, was this notwithstanding his specious pretences, at the instance of the Confederates, all good Offices were done by the King of *England*, and Memorials given, but all to no effect, till the word *Parliament* was put into them. That powerfull word had such a charm in it, that even at a distance it raised the *Siege*; which may convince us of what *Efficacy* a King of *England's* words are when he will give them their full weight, and threaten with his *Parliament*.

Then it is that he appears that greater *Figure* which we ought to represent him in our *Minds*, the Nation his *Body*, he the *Head*, and join'd with that *Harmony* that every word he pronounces is the Word of a *Kingdom*. Such Words are as effectual as *Fleets* and *Armies*, because they can create them; and without this, his Word sounds abroad like a *Faint Whisper*, that is either not heard, or which is worse, not minded.

But to return to the *French* King, and bring him home to his own *Dominions*, where you shall find his extraordinary *Kindness* to his then Highness the *Prince of Orange*, in demolishing the *Castle*, and pulling down the *Walls* of the chief City of his *Principality of Orange*, to save him the expence of a *Garrison*, and *Plundering* and *Exacting* vast Sums of Money from the *Subjects* of another *Prince*, living in Peace and giving him no Disturbance, merely under pretence of entertaining the Children of *Hugonots*. Nay, you shall find him persecuting his own *Subjects* under the Name of *Hereticks*, and sending his *Missionary Dragoons* to convert them by ransacking their *Houses*, robbing them of their *Goods*, defiling their *Wives*, deflowring their *Daughters*, and inflicting upon the *Men* torments more cruel and inhumane than those of the *Ten Persecutions*; and all this while, they were under the *Protection* of several *Edicts*, solemnly granted and ratified to them for the Exercise of their Religion without disturbance.

These

These are the Renowned Acts of Lewis XIV. displaying the lovely prospect of his *Falshood* to *England*, his breach of *Faith* with *Spain*, his *Infidelity* to *Holland*, his *Juggling* with the *Northern Princes*, his *Treacherous Aspiring* to the *Imperial Throne*, his vast *Expences* to divide the *Princes* of *Germany* from the *Empire*, his *endangering* the *subversion* of all *Christendom* by confederating with the *Turk*, and his *Violations* of the *Peace* of his own *Subjects*.

In a word, it has been his common *Practice* to give the *World* all manner of *Disturbance*, and to render *France* the common *Enemy* of the *Peace* of *Mankind*, and a publick *Pest* among all *States* and *Princes*, in every *Country* and *Kingdom* he either finds *Combustible Stuff*, or else makes it, and then sets *Fire* to it, being at an excessive charge to find *Fodder* for the various *Animals* of *Faction* in all *Places*. Which sort of *Politicks* appear to be so much the more *Criminal*, because there is no just revenging them, but that which obliges all generous *Nations* to fight their *Enemies* with their *Arms* in their hands, and openly. There being nothing so base as that which makes Men make use of wicked *devices* and execrable *Treasons* as the instruments to ruine others; nor does he that thinks to assume the Name of *Great* by unworthy *Artifices*, render himself a whit the more truly *Glorious*: Souls truly *Royal* and *Magnanimous* have always despis'd the *Conquests* they could more easily obtain by *Cunning* and *Trapan*, than by *Force* and *Arms*: And it was out of their *Opinion*, worthy a *Noble Spirit*, that *Alexander* the great sharply rebuk'd his Favourite *Parmenio*, who would have put him upon a crafty contrivance, telling him, it was only fit for *Robbers* to have recourse to *Treachery*, as their only means to compals their *Theftes*. But the *French King* is of another *Temper*, and thinks it more safe to conquer by *Divide & Impera*, than by dint of *Sword*. He knows himself good at *Burning*, witness *Alsacia* and the *Palatinate* laid in *Ashes*, and therefore thinks it better to set other *Countries*, which he cannot otherwise come at, in a *Flame* by *Treachery* and *Faction*, that having enough to doe to quench their own
Fires

Fires at home, they may have neither *Leisure* nor *Power* to hinder his *Projects* abroad.

Doubtless then, since *England* has so lately seen her *Neighbours Houses* in so sad a conflagration, it is a sufficient Justification for her to look to her own, and to secure her self and all *Escape* from such *Bontefours*, and the said effects of their impious designs.

Seeing then there is so little credit to be given to the *Carthaginian Faith* of *France*, and that all the *Motions* of that aspiring *Monarch* tend directly to the subversion of the whole frame of the *Government* of *Europe*, and to erect a *French Tyranny* over all the enthral'd *Princes* of this same fourth and best inhabited part of the *World*, there are two *Motives* which ought to excite the *Princes* of *Christendom*, to take the common cause in hand: the one is interest of *State*, the other the stricke obligation of *Justice*. The first is, the general concern of all the *Princes* of *Europe*; the second, the particular interest of the *Princes* of the *Empire*. We shall only take notice of the former, as being the most *Universal*, and most considerable in the *World*, and which will lead us insensibly into the second. The grand concern is now to support the *Right* of *Nations*, which is common to all, and to prevent the introducing of *Maxims* into the *World* which destroy all commerce among *Men*, and will certainly render humane *Society* no less dangerous and insupportable than that of *Lions* and *Tigers*; to defend the publick Faith of *Treaties*, and remove from the sight of *Christendom* a scandalous example, which, by the fatal consequences of it, will surrender the most feeble to the *Will* and *Pleasure* of the strongest and most *Potent*; to stop the *Inundation* of a *Rapid Torrent*, against the impetuosity of which neither *Leagues* nor *Marrriages*, neither *Oaths* nor *Ties* of *Bloud* and *Parentage*, neither *Amity* nor *Condescensions*, are *Mounds* or *Damns* sufficient to defend the common *Bulwark* of *Christendom* against a vast design, which has no other ground than the insatiable thirst of *Conquest*, no other end than despotick *Domination* by dint of *Arms*, and flight of *Intrigue*, nor any *Limits* but such as

Fortune

Fortune shall prescribe. In short, *England* is now to decide the Fate of *Europe*, and to pronounce the Sentence of her *Liberty* or *Bondage*.

Nor does there want justification sufficient to pursue so great and glorious an Undertaking to the utmost, when we consider the *Maxims* of *France*, which are easie to be gather'd from the past and present conduct, her insulting *Monarch*, whose design was to have thrown his *Wash-pot* over the *Empire*, and his *Shoe* over all the rest of *Europe*. The first *Maxim* of *France* is, to make War always abroad, and to exercise her *Young Nobility* at the expence of her *Neighbours*. A *Maxim* very *Politick*, and well adjusted for her own *Advantage*; but very incommodious for all the rest of the *World*: For it is certain the *Genius* of that *Nation* cannot long endure the *Calms* of a *Lazy Peace*, so that if you cannot find employment for them abroad, they will be framing *Commutations* and *Disturbances* at home. The *Eldest Sons* of all their *Noble Families* carry away the *Estates* without leaving any thing to the *Younger*, but an empty *Title* and their *Swords*; so that being little addicted to *Learning*, and disdaining the life of *Mechanicks*, nothing remains but *War*, or *Thievery*, to rescue them from *Misery*; which is the reason that the *Politicks* of *France* oblige her to be continually picking *Quarrels* with her *Neighbours*, to evaporate those *Flames*, which otherwise would prey upon her own *Bowels*.

Their second *Maxim* is, to insinuate themselves into all sorts of *Affairs* on which hand soever it be, and to make themselves *Umpires* in all *business*, either by *Force* or *Subtlety*, by *Threatnings*, or under pretence of *Friendship*, to wriggle themselves into *Treaties* of *Peace* where they are Parties interested, as they did in that of the *Bishop of Munster*, and afterwards in the *Assembly* at *Breda*. There never was any *Quarrel* wherein they had not the *cunning* to pretend some *Interest*, or *Right*; and never any People shew'd the least inclination to rebel, but they always made them their *Allies*. But experience tells us, that they never took part in any *War* but to enflame it the more, nor ever interpos'd

in any Peace, to Solve the Seeds of new Differences.

Their third *Maxim* is to make *Interest of State* the only rule of all their Actions, without having any regard to the Faith of Treaties, or the Sanctity of Religion, or any other Ties of Parentage or Friendship, according to the Fundamental Principle of the D. of Rohan, That Princes command the People, and Interest commands Princes. So that all that the Turks have gain'd upon Europe from the time of Francis the First till this time, they owe to their Alliances with France, and the Divisions she has made in their favour, by giving assistance to those that enterpriz'd any thing against the common Enemy.

Their fourth *Maxim* is, to keep, as much as in them lies, all Foreign States employ'd and divided at home, or else engaged in Foreign War, (of which England in particular has found the sad Effects,) and under pretence of assisting sometimes one, sometimes another, to seek their own Advantages in the Troubles of others.

These are the *Maxims* of Men that make haste to be Rich in Ignoble Conquests; and the insensible marks of a profound and vast design, that must be stopp'd in time, to stop the spreading of the Ambitious Grangrene; for from a Royal and powerfull Professor of such *Maxims* as these, there is no Prince that can be safe in his Dominions. Among private Persons it is the most difficult thing to deal with a Man of a large Conscience; how much more a most Herculean task it is to cope with a mighty Potentate whose Conscience is no less wide than his Ambition is Vast, who having eleven Millions of Sterling Pounds, torn from the Bowels and Mouths of his poor and wanting Subjects, at command, to maintain his Wars, and bribe his way to Conquest through all the Fences of Religion, Morality, and Common Justice, values not the tremendous Anger of Heaven, nor the Violation of all the Laws of God and Nature, nor the preservative Constitutions of Men to attain his ends. It is said of Tamerlane, though a Scythian and Barbarian, that to one who earnestly importun'd him in behalf of Bajazet, he made this an-

I were, that he did not possess a King, but an impious and sa-
 vageous Man. The same justification have the Princes of
 Europe; that they fight not against the Most Christian King,
 but an Anti-Christian Usurper, who conquers to oppress, and
 oppresses to conquer, to support his Oppression, and show the Griev-
 ance of his Power. That is, the D. of Rohan, and the Prince of Condé.
 England has more just pretences to his Dominions, than
 perhaps he has himself, at least far more just than what he
 has to the conquests which he has wrested out of the hands
 of the Spaniards and the Emperor. England has the greatest
 Reason in the World to recover her Antient, and still lately
 uncontested Glory, and assert her long continued Dominions
 of the Seas; usurp'd by the Assistance of a purchas'd Navy,
 which if once destroy'd, nothing but the same opportunities
 could again recover. It is said that the Portcullis was added
 to the Royal Badges of the Crown of England, to signify
 that the Kings of England had a just Right and Title, at plea-
 sure to shut up and open the Sea, when they thought fit;
 and it may still be prov'd by several substantial Evidences,
 that the King of England's Title to the Propriety of the Sea,
 is as good and perhaps better than any Title the French King
 has to any part of his Dominions by Land. And the Letters
 are still to be seen in the Paper-Office at White-Hall, if not
 remov'd, Written by this King's Grandfather with his own
 hand to King James, to ask leave for some few Vessels to
 Fish for Smelt, as he should have occasion for his own Ta-
 ble; and it ought to be so again, for it is only fit that Eng-
 land should guard the Seas, that so well defend and guard
 Her Justice in self now loudly calls to England to demand
 satisfaction for the illegal, and vexatious Depredations and
 Practices committed upon her Merchants, even at the time
 when she was in Richest League and Combination with her,
 to the ruin of her Trade, which is the Apple of her Eye, and
 the main support of her Wooden Walls, her chiefest Glory,
 and next under Heaven, her chiefest Safeguard and Protection.
 She ought in Justice and Honour to resent the Indignities and
 Affronts so lately put upon her, in making her that ought

to be the *Balance of Europe*, the *Derision* of her *Enemies*, and only the *Pity* of her *Friends*; such a generous *Animosity* and *Relentment* as this would wear the *English Nation* from that fond *Detage* upon *French Baubles*, *French Fashions*, and *French Vermin*, to the loss of above Sixteen Hundred Thousand Pounds Yearly to this Kingdom, (there having been Yearly so much more imported of *French Commodities*, than exported of ours,) which only serves to enrich the *Capital* *Foe* to our own *Ruine*, and to fit us for the *Take* of *French Slavery*. For this is a certain Rule, that the first step to the subduing of a *Nation* is to insinuate into them a good liking, or rather a *detage* of those that are to be their subduers; and therefore it was, that the *French King* observing, that while the *English* were under the *Conjunction* of the *Triple League*, there was a general humour in the *Nation* in opposition to *France*, inasmuch that they had thrown off the *French Mode* and put on *Kelts*, to the end we might look the more like a distinct People, (and not be under the servility of *Imitation*, which alwaies pays a greater reverence to the *Original*, than is consistent with that *Equality* which all independent *Nations* should pretend to.) I say the *French King* observing this, did not like this (small beginning of ill *Humours*, wisely considering it as a natural *Introduction*, first to make the World his *Slaves*, and then his *Slaves*; and therefore he set his instruments at work to *Lough* us out of our *Kelts*, which he performed so effectually, that in a Moment, like so many *Housemen* who had quitted their *Masters Livery*, we all took it up again, and returned to serve the *French*.

And happy would it be for *England* if she would cast off her *French Modes*, her *French Fashions*, and *French Humours*, which only serve to corrupt and loosen the minds of those for whom it would be much more glorious to remember the *Fields of Poitiers* and *Agencourt*, and rather to study the generous *Examples* of their victorious *Ancestors*, than be the *Slaves* of *French Imitation*. The conquering *Romans* retir'd indeed to *Athens* to improve their *Learn-*

ning; but it betrays a poverty of Spirit inexhaustible in the
English, who have two such Magnificent *Universities* of
 their own, to gallop to Paris for Breeding; as if *Coupees*,
Complements, *Grimaces*, and *Shrugs* of the *Shoulder* were the
 only Accomplishments of a Gentleman. Surely it was much
 better both for *England* and the General Peace of *Europe*,
 when the *English* taught them their running *Sarrabands*, and
 the good Breeding of Obedience, nor will it ever be well, till
 the *English* become their *Tutors* again: For certainly there is
 no Government in *Europe* under which the People live so
 Miserably, as under that of *France*, the Grand *Signior*, or
 the *Ksar* of *Moscow* are not more absolute of the People
 than the *Tyranny* of *France*. The *French King* may well be
 call'd *Tyrannus*; for he makes and abrogates the Laws at his
 Pleasure; he cannot be said to Rule, but Tyrannize over
Cities, deprived of all the *Franchises* and *Privileges* that
 render *Societies* happy, and to dominion over a poor naked
 People, strip of all things that make life comfortable. So
 that the People may be said to *Till* and *Mow*, but the *Prince*
 to wipe off the Sweat of their *Brow*s into his own *Coffers*.
 You would swear that the whole *Country* were the habitation
 of Poverty, where *Pennury* walks about in wooden *Sandals*,
 single *Petticoates*, and wrinck'd *Faces*, as if the Products
 of that fertile *Soil* were forbid to be touch'd by the Inno-
 cent *Manners* of that *Terrestrial Paradise*, where the *Corn*,
 and *Wine*, and *Fat* of the *Land* is carry'd off to fit the *Roy-
 al Magazines*, or sold abroad to cram the *King's Exchequer*.
 And after all this, when the *shoals* of *Locust Publicans* have
 devour'd all, even almost to the very *Stalk*, for the small re-
 mainder to bear the Burthen of insolent free *Quarter*, is not
 only *Tyranny*, but licentious *Inhumanity*.

All these *Calamities* and *Miseries* has *England* yet escap'd,
 though fairly threaten'd with them, had not Providence
 been very mercifull to Her. The *Hasbandman* plump and
 jolly, enjoying his Liberty and a fair proportion of his *La-
 bours*, does not fear what the Confusion of *Babel* never
 knew, the horrid *Jargon* of

Ayde,

Aide, Oâroy, Preciput, Equivaient, Trave, Taille, Esstate, Subsistence de quartier d'hyver, Garinzons, Mort payes, Appoinments de Gouvernours, Debtes & Affaires du Roy, Gratifications Extraordinaires, Den Gratuit, Frais.

The necessary supports of Life, Wine, Beer, Sider, are not enhanc'd by.

Aides sur le Vin, Bieres & Cidres, plus le Pluictieme Denier, le Souquet, le Patire, Imposts & Billers.

The Markets are not pester'd with Gabelles upon Corn and Meal, nor the Mills with Measure Coupee.

No Tolls of *piec Fourchee*, nor Duties taken by weight upon every pound of *Flesh* sold in the *Shambles*, nor Gabelles upon Salt, but what are laid on by consent of the People themselves.

The Shop Keepers are not molested with the Gibrish of the mark upon Paper, the mark of Silver, the mark of Tinn, the mark of Hats, the mark of all Stockins, Silk, and Woolleh; the mark of Shoes, the mark upon all Stuffs, Woollen, and Silk, the mark upon Linen, the Gabelle upon *Jie*, the controle of *Exploites*.

The Gentry are not vex'd with the Tax of free Gifts, Fists, and Refists, and Amortisements.

The price of Valuation, the mark of Gold, the two Soules in the Pound, the seal'd Duty, the duty of Controll, the registers Duty, the Priest for being admitted to the Annual, and the Annual or *Paulette*.

A sort of Language of the Gallies, not understood by English Liberty, yet all these and many other abominable Taxes, Tolls, and Impositions, are punctually leavy'd one way or other at the King's sole Will and Pleasure, with many more too prolix to be number'd, and what ever else his Absolute Power shall think fit to impose anew, where ever any subjects of the French Monarchy have their habitations, when his emergent occasions intimate a pretence, and must be paid without any remorse or compassion to the half Famish'd Children and Families of the poor People, crying out for Bread.

Cer-

Certainly to conclude therefore as I began, the *Lician Chimæra*, and *Lernaean Hydra* that wasted all the Country round about them, and ruined the Inhabitants with the scalding *Flames* and *Pestilential Breath* that issued from their *Pestiferous Jaws*, were Types of *Tyranny in General*, so more particularly of the present *French Monarchy*; but on the other side, we find that both *Bellerophon* and *Hercules* continue to this day eterniz'd for subduing those *Monsters*.

Such Fables as these, being the Off-spring of great Reason, and wise Head peices, were not invented merely to please their *Readers*, but to instruct the *World*, that Wars, which unavoidably must be attended with great *Mischiefs* and *Calamities*, are not to be unjustly undertaken to doe wrong for wrong's sake, under pretence of *Illegal Claims* and *Pretensions*, but may be legally enterpriz'd to repell *injustice* and *violence*, and to curb the lawless *Invasions* of *Right* and *Property*, which are the original *Blessings* and *Benefits* of *God* and *Nature*, the unjust *Affailour* of which becomes an *Enemy* to both; and a *Monster* no less pernicious than either of those two: For those *Monsters* no question were no other than two aspiring *Potentates*, that made unjust and cruel Wars upon their *Neighbours*, without provocation given, and therefore were most justly subdued by *Bellerophon* and *Hercules*, and they no less justly rewarded for the benefit received by their glorious *Actions*, which even exceed all *Fame*. *Vertue* is *Vertue* still unalterable; from whence we may conclude, that the same *Glory* still attends, and that the same success will prove the *Subduing* these *Chimæra's* and *Hydra's* of *Men*, that for so long time have harras'd *Europe* with wicked Wars, and impious *Depopulations*, merely to gain the Honour of being like those *Monsters*, *Terrors* and *Destroyers* of *Mankind*.

A Catalogue of French Commodities Yearly transported into England, by which it appears that our Trade with France has been at least Sixteen Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year, clear loss to this Kingdom.

1. **T** Here is transported out of *France* into *England*, great quantities of Velvets plain and wrought, Sattins plain and wrought, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Armoysins and other Merchandises of Silk, which are made at *Laons*, and are valued to be Yearly worth one Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

2. In Silk, Stuffs, Taffeties, Poudefoys, Armoysins, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Tabbies plain and wrought, Silk-ribbands, and other such like Silk stuffs as are made at *Tours*, valued to be worth above Three Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year.

3. In Silk-ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, and Buttons of Silk, which are made at *Paris*, *Roan*, *Chimont*, *St. Estiennes* in *Forrests*, for about one Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds a Year.

4. A great quantity of Serges, which are made at *Châlons*, *Chârtres*, *Estamines* and *Rhemes*, and great quantities of Serges made at *Amiens*, *Crevecoeur*, *Blicourt*, and other Towns in *Picardy*, for above one Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds a Year.

5. In Bever, Demicassor and Felt Hats, made in the City and Suburbs of *Paris*; besides many others made at *Roan*, *Lions*, and other places, for about One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds a Year.

6. In Feathers, Belts, Girdles, Hatbands, Fans, Hoods, Masks, gilt and wrought Looking-glasses, Cabinets Watches, Pictures, Cases, Medals, Tablets, Bracelets, and other such like Merce-ry ware, for above One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds a Year.

7. In

7. In Pins, Needles, Box-combs, Tortoise-shell Combs, and such like, for about Twenty Thousand Pound a Year.

8. In perfumed and trimmed Gloves, that are made at *Raris, Roan, Vendesvre, Clermont*, and other places, for about Ten Thousand Pounds a Year.

9. In Papers of all sorts, which are made at *Auvergne, Poitou, Limosin, Champagne* and *Normandy*, for above One Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year.

10. In all sorts of Iron-mongers wares that are made in *Forrefts, Auvergne*, and other places, for about Forty Thousand Pounds a Year.

11. In Linen Cloth that is made in *Bretaigne*, and *Normandy* as well coarse as fine, there is transported into *England*, for above Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year.

12. In Household-stuff, consisting of Beds, Matresses, Cover-lids, Hangings, Fringes of Silk, and other furniture, for above One Hundred thousand Pounds a Year.

13. In Wines from *Gascoigne, Nantois* and other places on the River of *Loyers*; and also from *Bordeaux, Rochel, Nante, Roan*, and other places, are transported into *England* for above Six Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year.

14. In *Aqua Vitæ*, Sider, Vineger, Verjuice, and such like, for about One Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year.

15. In Saffron, Castle-sope, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, and such like, for about One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds a Year.

16. Besides five or six hundred Vessels of Salt laden at *Maron, Rochel, Bouage*, the Isle of *Oleron*, and Isle of *Rbee*, transported into *England*, and *Holland*, of a very great value. So as by this calculation, it doth appear, that the yearly value of such commodities as are transported from *France* to *England*, amount to above Six and Twenty Hundred Thousand Pounds.

And the commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, consisting chiefly of Woollen Cloths, Serges, Knie Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Alum, Coals, and all else, do not amount to above Ten Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year. By which it appears that our Trade with *France* is at least sixteen Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year, clear lost to this Kingdom.

F I N I S